The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,244.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

Three Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	July.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3479	500	16th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	3178	400	23rd—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3128	600	30th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd July 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 12th July 1875, at 9 P.M., from Mazagon,

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. MALWA, (2,933 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain F. S. Tomlin, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 9th July 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th June, 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO. 40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 1 o'clock P.M., in a shop at the corner of Meadow Street and Military Square, the following household furniture belonging to a Gentleman who changes his place of Residence :—

Containing cupboards, chest of drawers, tables, writing tables, hatstands, Lady's writing desk, shelf, sideboard, clock, folding iron cots, damask lined easy chairs, sofa couch, music box, dressing tables, dressing looking glasses, table and hanging lamps, hanging lanterns, camp tables, camp cot, towel horse, glassware, crockeryware, &c., &c.

The above property is on view from this day.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co

Bombay, 10th July 1875.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Jewellery, Gold Watches, Lockets, Finger rings, Earrings, Sets of sleeve Links and Buttons, Brooches, &c.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th inst. at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their room No. 13, Apollo Street, Fort, the undermentioned valuable gold jewellery, consisting of pairs of gold Delhi made earrings, gold brooches, sets of sleeve links and buttons, seals, pencil-case, masonic rings, opera glasses, gold necklaces, necklaces, lockets, gold rings set with pearls and rubies, diamond and stone rings, gold Albert chains with and without lockets, hooks and watch keys, bracelets, a gold double case watch by "Jones," a gold double case watch by "F. Fox," gold open face watches, gilt waistcoat buttons, gold breast pins, &c., &c.

The above articles of jewellery are now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 10th July 1875.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, No. 6, FORBES STREET.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A very handsome new Miniature Landour.
Two English built Broughams.
A new light Palanquin office shigram.
The property of a Gentleman—
A nearly new English built boat-shaped open Carriage with Lamps, Pole and Shafts by R. Ness.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 10th July 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

Few articles of furniture such as tables, chairs couches, sideboard, wash Stands, dressing and washing tables, toilet glass, clothes, new Hyderabad rings, &c.

SALE AT 1 P.M.

1 English-built Brougham.
1 Office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab Horse.
1 Grey Arab Horse.
1 Grey Pony.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, Carriages, Harness, Horse, &c., at No. 8, Horsby Row, the premises lately occupied by the Scottish Education Society, for their Fort School.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to public auction at the above named place on THURSDAY, the 15th July 1875, the household furniture, carriages, harness and domestic and stable utensils of R. A. R. Skirsky, Esquire.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome roomy C. Spring Barouche by Laurie and Marner.
A convenient light office Brougham, Horse and brass Harness, (together or separate.)
Sets English plated and brass double Harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, &c.
Catalogues will be ready and the property on view on and after Sunday, the 11th instant.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French-polished household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glassware, a first-class walnutwood grand cottage piano by Challen and Hodgson, a first-rate sweet-toned harmonium with 5 stops by Metzler and Co., a large collection of choice and rare plants in pots, &c., at Chinchpoogly Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, harmonium, &c., the property of R. L. Hawkins, Esquire, the same comprises rich engraved glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast, and dessert services best plateware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle and egg frames, ice pitcher, tea set, waiter, a mahogany case containing a set of king's pattern spoons, and forks, single and treble branched candlesticks, cutlery, &c. Handsome seasoned and black French polished furniture, such as round dining table for 6 persons a set of camp do. in 3 pieces, handsome side board dumb waiter, whatnots, dining room chairs, circular, pier and card tables, handsome English pattern easy and drawing room chairs, conversation sofa, centre ottoman, a first class walnutwood grand cottage piano by Challen and Hodgson, "made to order, a five sweet toned harmonium with 5 stops by "Cliefaler & Co." handsome Brussels carpet, plated 3 light hanging chandeliers, pictures, flower vases, table ornaments, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes presses, chest of drawers, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a large collection of choice and rare plants, &c.

at 2 P.M.

A handsome grey Persian horse
A child's Bay pony
A set of best English brass mounted double harness
Lady's and gentleman's saddles, &c.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on views.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th July 1875.

YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES, BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STELL. TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.

Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Contracted for. Prices from £300 upwards.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.
YARROW & Co.,
(Late YARROW & HEDLEY.)
ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS,
ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

TRADE MARK.

ON A WREATH, A LION RAMPANT GARDANT, HOLDING A CROWN PROPER.

ELLWOOD'S HATS AND HELMETS.

ENGLISH GOODS (Via Suez Canal) AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 to 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
Corner of Cheapside, London,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 190 page Catalogue, and Outfitting List, 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLENS, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrement

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foo by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, St. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—MEMBERS who have ENGAGED to PLAY in the MATCH TO-DAY are requested to be on the ground at 10-30 punctually.

TIFFIN will be provided at 2 o'clock for the players and other Members of the Gymkhana at a charge of Rs. 1-8 per head.

C. A. W. CAMERON,
Honorary Cricket Secretary.

10th July.

NOTICE.—ANY PERSON having a QUANTITY of EARTH FILLING, BRICK, or STONE RUBBISH, within a distance of 2 miles from the Victoria Gardens, may have the same CARTED AWAY FREE of CHARGE by application to the Undersigned.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Municipal Engineer.

Executive Engineer's Office, July 1875.

THE COLABA SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of ARTICLES of STORES to this Company's Mills from 1st August 1875 to 31st July 1876, will be received by the Undersigned up to 2 P.M. on SATURDAY, the 17th instant. Printed Copies of Schedule and other particulars could be had on applying at the Office. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Nicol's Building, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 8th July 1875.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—In continuation of the Notification dated the 30th June last, the Municipal Commissioner begs to remind Members of Firms or Companies that it will be necessary for them to REGISTER in the Municipal Books the NAME of the PERSON who is SELECTED by them to VOTE for such Firm or Company, on or before the 16th instant.

VOTING PAPERS can be obtained GRATIS on application at this Office.

H. E. JACOMB,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 9th July 1875.

BROACH COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE.—The FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of August, at 3 P.M., for the following Business :—

1. To receive and pass the Accounts for the Season ending 30th June 1875.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in room of Messrs. Charles Douglas, Dwarkadas Vrijbhukn, and Magnus Mowat, who retire in turn by rotation of Association, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th July 1875.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS BOMBAY.

In the matter of Act XI. and XII. *Victoria*, Chap'er XXI., and of JAI-ING HURRICHUND, MOHOKAM HURRICHUND, and HURRICHUND FUTTAYCHUND, Hindoo Inhabitants of Ahmedabad, and trading in Bombay under the NAMES and FIRMS of JAISING HURRICHUND and HURRICHUND FUTTAYCHUND.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a PETITION by PITTAMBER MUNSOOKRAM, C'ontracted Attorney of BHAGOOBHOY PREMCHUND, carrying on business in Bombay under the NAME and FIRM of MUNSOOKBHAI BHAGOOBHOY, a creditor, praying for an Adjudication in Insolvency under the said Act against the abovenamed Jaising Hurrichund, Mohokam Hurrichund, and Hurrichund Futtaychund, verified by the affidavit of the said Pittamber Munsookram, was presented to this Honourable Court on the Seventh day of July 1875, and that the matters of the said Petition will be heard in the said Court on WEDNESDAY, the Fourth day of August next, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon.—Dated this 7th day of July 1875.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 8th day of July 1875.

NOTICE.

BOMANJEE MERWANJEE MEVAWALLA, Deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled : "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866." Notice is hereby given that PROBATE of the last WILL and TESTAMENT with Codicil annexed, of BOMANJEE MERWANJEE MEVAWALLA, deceased, has been GRANTED on the 19th day of February, and sealed on the 20th day of February 1875, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Messrs. ARDASEER BOMANJEE and FRAMJEE PALONJEE MERWANJEE the Executors named in the said Will. And that all persons being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of the said deceased, are required on or before WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of August 1875, to send the particulars of their claims upon or against the said Estate to the Undersigned at his Office, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, and that at the expiration of such time the Executors will proceed to DISTRIBUTE the ASSETS of the said deceased without reference to the claims of which they shall then have no notice. All Persons INDEBTED to the deceased's Estate, or having Property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their Debts or hand over such Property to the said Executors.—Dated this 9th day of July 1875.

PESTANJEE KAVASJEE,
Attorney for the Executors.

TO BE LET, from 1st July, the spacious REFRESHMENT and BILLIARD ROOMS in Apollo Street, known as the DIVAN EXCHANGE. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET FURNISHED, from August next, for a year certain, the UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW No. 130, on Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of W. E. Hart, Esq. For Rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO LET FURNISHED, for Three or Four Months, the UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW No. 89, on Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 175. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET FURNISHED, for Six Months, the UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW No. 122, on Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 200. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO LET the FURNISHED, BUNGALOW No. 163, on Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, could be had for Four months. Rent moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

BREACH.

A COMFORTABLE FURNISHED BUNGALOW at Breach. Rent Rs. 150. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW No. 61, lately vacated by Major White. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE BUNGALOW No. 97, lately vacated by Capt. Grierson. Rent Rs. 100. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, two stories of a HOUSE near the Elphinstone Circle, which are well adapted for the purpose of Office and dwelling place. Rent moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadows Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW just vacated by Mr. J. W. Bedford, on Victoria Road, near the Victoria Gardens. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, the GROUND FLOOR of Bungalow 2, Parell Road, Byculla. Apply at the Bungalow.

REQUIRED a good ALTO VOICE for the CATHEDRAL CHOIR. Apply at the Cathedral Vestry.

TO LET, Healthy, Cool, Cheerful, and Convenient QUARTERS, near Victoria Gardens and Tramway. Apply to Secretary, Albion Place, Byculla.

FOR SALE, well grown TIGER CUB, Rs. 500 already offered. Apply to GOOSTADJEE & Co., Surat.

WINES, SPIRITS BEER, &c.,

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS—Chateau de Frauds	...	...Rs. 14	per doz. qts
Very Canon	...	„ 15	„
Chateau Leoville ...	...	„ 22	„
Chateau Lafite	...	„ 36	„ „
STILL HOCKS—Laubenheimer	...	„ 15	„ „
CHAMPAGNE—Carte Blanche, at Rs. 25 per 1 doz. qts.			

Just Landed.

BEER of IND COOPER & Co. ...	Rs. 5-0	per dozen quarts.
Do, do.	„ 3-0	„ pints.

Fresh arrival ex Steamer Chice.

COPENHAGEN BUTTER in 1, 2, and 4 doz. tins at Rs. 1 per lb.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

NOTICES.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND will be received at the NEW BANK of BOMBAY LIMITED, or at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

H. MAXWELL,
A. C. OLIPHANT, } Secretaries.

Bombay, 25th June 1875.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are her by invited for the construction of an IRON BRIDGE (with approaches) over the Tansea Creek.

Copies of Specification, Conditions and Bill of Quantities can be obtained, and Plans, &c., seen at the Office of F. B. MACLARAN, Esq., C. E., Assistant Engineer, Northern Konkan, at Tanna.

No Tenders will be received after the 25th instant, and no reason assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Tanna, 3rd July 1875.

REQUIRED for the KURRACHEE GOVERNMENT STEAM BAKERY, an ENGINEER who understands Millwork, salary Rupees 150 a month, without quarters. Apply with certificates of qualification and character to this Office up to 12th July only.

JOHN B. FENWICK, Major,
Executive Commissariat Office, Presidency.

Bombay Executive Commissariat Office, 3rd July 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP formerly carried on by the Undersigned under the Style of Messrs. SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE & Co., Iron Founders, &c., at the Bombay Boiler and Iron Works, by MUTUAL CONSENT of the Undersigned, DISSOLVED on the 7th day of April last, the same business being thenceforward carried on by MANECKBAI, Widow and Executrix of Sorabjee Shapoorjee alone on her own account and for her own benefit. ALL DEBTS due to and owing by the said Partnership will be received and paid respectively by the said Maneckbai.—Dated this 26th day of June 1875.

DOSABHOY CAWASJEE SHROFF,
Surviving Executor of Cawasjee Hormusjee Shroff, deceased.

The O mark of BAI MANECKBAI,
Widow & Executrix of Sorabjee Shapoorjee Engineer, deceased.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified with reference to the advertisement of the 8th June 1874, that the Government of India are prepared to purchase about 1,000 HORSES, suitable for army purposes, during the year 1875-76.

Calcutta.		Bareilly.	
Allahabad.		Umballa.	
Cawnpore.		Lahore.	
Lucknow.		Moultan.	
Agra		Sealkote.	
Meerut.		Rawul Pindee.	
		Peshawur.	

The purchases will be made by Remount Agents or Committees as in previous years at the stations named in the margin.

The purchases will, except under any special circumstances, be made only be ween the 1st October and 1st April.

The requirements of 1876-77 will be 600 horses or less.

Horses and mares of all breeds will be received, and they must be within the prescribed age—four to seven years.

The average price for a remount has been fixed at Rs. 550. Every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the average of the purchases does not exceed that limit.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

Simla, 21st June 1875.

BADHAM AND CO.'S ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE HAS COMMENCED.

NETT CASH PRICES.

BLACK SILK HATS, Rs. 5 each.

DRAB DRESS HATS, Rs. 5 each.

BLACK and DRAB FELT HATS, Rs. 2 each.

LADIES' HEATHER COTTON RIBBED HOSE, Rs. 18 per dozen.

LADIES' HEATHER MERINO for the rains, from Rs. 11-8 per dozen.

LADIES' WHITE COTTON HOSE, from Rs. 11-8 per dozen.

LADIES' LESLIE THREAD HOSE, from Rs. 16-8 per dozen.

GIRLS' HEATHER RIBBED COTTON HOSE, from Rs. 16-8 per dozen.

CHILDREN'S HEATHER MERINO SOCKS from Rs. 6 8 per half dozen.

GENTS' BROWN COTTON ½ HOSE, from Rs. 8 per dozen.

GENTS' STRIPED MERINO ½ HOSE, from Rs. 15-8 per dozen.

GENTS' GAUZE MERINO UNDER VESTS ½ SLEEVES, from Rs. 18-8 per ½ dozen.

GENTS' KNOTSCARFS, Re. 1-8 each ; Rs. 8 per ½ dozen.

GENTS' PIN SCARFS, Re. 1 each Rs. 5 per ½ dozen.

GENTS' MADE-UP BOWS, Re. 1 each ; Rs. 5 per ½ dozen.

GENTS' BRACES, SLIGHTLY SPOTTED, Re. 1 per pair.

GENTS' COLOURED KID GLOVES, SLIGHTLY SPOTTED, Re. 1 per pair ; Rs. 4 per ½ dozen pairs.

LADIES' KID GLOVES, SLIGHTLY SPOTTED, Re. 1 per pair ; Rs. 4 per ½ dozen pairs.

GENTS' REVERSIBLE WRIST BANDS, Rs. 8 per dozen.

GENTS' CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, Hemmed and Washed, ready immediate use, Rs. 4-8 per dozen.

GENTS' CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, Colored Borders, Rs. 4-8 per dozen.

LADIES' HEM-STITCHED, Rs. 8 to Rs. 10-8 per dozen.

TRAVELLING RUGS—A LARGE STOCK CLEARING AT ENGLISH PRICES.

CARPET BAGS, Rs. 3 each.

ENGLISH PRINTED CAMBRIC SHIRTS, Rs. 25 per ½ dozen.

FACE TOWELS (Honey Comb), Rs. 8 per dozen.

BATH TOWELS ALL SIZES, BROWN AND WHITE.

NAVY BLUE SERGE SUITS made to measure, from Rs. 29.

FINE TWILLED BLUE SERGE SUITS (Wool Dyed), Rs. 37.

TWEED SUITS, all Shades, (Suits), Rs. 27.

SERGES IN ALL SHADES, (Suits), Rs. 27.

GENTS' GOLD FRONT STUDS, Rs. 14-8 Set.

GENTS' GOLD SOLITARES, Rs. 13 Set,

BADHAM AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
RAMPART ROW.

PRESENTS TO FRIENDS AT HOME.

TRINCHINOPOLY GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,
CUTTACK SILVER JEWELLERY,
CASHMERE SILVER WORK.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY.

Gold Suites	Rs.	180, 225, 280, 300, 500
Gem „	„	200, 250, 300, 350, to 600
Gold half Suites	„	50, 55, 60, 80, 100 to 160
Gem „ „	„	75, 85, 100, 120, 150
Bracelets Chased Gold	„	70, 80, 85, 90, 100, 125, 200
„ with Gems	„	100, 120, 150, 200, to 1,000
Earrings, Gold	„	15, 25, 30, 40, 50, to 100
Gem Rings	„	30, 35, 50, 80, 100 to 1,000
Gold Lockets	„	25, 30, 35, 40, 60, 80, 100 to 150
Gem ditto	„	60, 80, 90, 100 to 500
Necklets, Flexible Bands	„	100, 120, 150, 180, 200, 250.

HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND SIMLA.

BASS'S PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are the exclusive AGENTS, in this Presidency, for the above Firm.

Messrs. FOSTER & SONS are the largest Bottlers of the national beverage in the World, and the shipments of the brand received by the Company during the past three years confirm the unrivalled qualities which have gained for it the leading position so long held in the Presidencies of Calcutta and Madras.

Per doz. Quarts, cash	Rs. 6 0
Do. Pints, do.	„ 4 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA.

SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!

THE COMFORT and CONVENIENCE of a good FITTING SHIRT in a climate like that of India needs no comment. **ASQUITH and Co.**, from their long experience in the First Houses at Home, and their knowledge of what is required in the East, have brought the Fit of this Garment to perfection, and respectfully invite Gentlemen of Bombay and the Mofussil to give them a trial, they feel assured that *perfect satisfaction*, and a continuation of favours, will be the result.

A Splendid Assortment of Patterns in various Materials, suitable for Wear during the present Season, just arrived, at the following Prices :—

	Cash.	% Cred't.
A. & Co.'s Celebrated Oxford Cloth, six for	36 0	42 0
A. & Co.'s Best Printed French Cambric, do.	28 0	32 0
A. & Co.'s Finest Wove and Printed Flannel, each	8 8	9 8
A. & Co.'s Do. Silk and Wool, each	9 0	10 0
A. & Co.'s Best Longcloth, Linen Fronts, &c., six for	28 0	30 0
A. & Co.'s Do. do. Collars attached, six for	31 0	34 8

Sleeping Suits.

PERFECTLY CUT AND EASY FITTING.

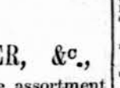
A. & Co.'s Oxford Cloth, the Suit	10 0	11 8
A. & Co.'s Best Flannel do.	17 0	19 0
A. & Co.'s Best Silk and Wool, the Suit	16 8	19 8

Instructions for Self-Measurement and Patterns of all Materials forwarded to any part of India on application.

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

TRAVELLERS *passing through the City can obtain the above in every Size,* READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

THE OVERLAND KIT WARHOUSE.
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.



MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

JUST RECEIVED per P. & O. Steamer CATHAY, a nice assortment of LADIES' DRESS BONNETS, LADIES' HATS, trimmed and untrimmed, LADIES' FELT HATS, trimmed, SILKS, SATINS, RIBBONS, &c.

EAST STREET, POONA.
OPPOSITE NAPIER HOTEL,
AND
Uxbridge House, 7, Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NEW PLAN.—The difference of Premium between this and ALL the other Life Assurance Companies in India is from 19 per cent. to 103 per cent. in Favour of the "Oriental" Rates.

Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal may be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Manager and Actuary.

CARRE'S PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINES, PRODUCES ICE IN A FEW MINUTES.

CAN BE SEEN WORKING DAILY.

SOUNDY & CO.,
IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES :

Gold Spectacles with Case	Rs. 20	Gold Eyeglasses	Rs. 25
Steel Spectacles with Case	„ 16	Steel Eyeglasses	„ 16

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MARCKS & Co.

NOTICES.

[Established 1751.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Request the attention of purchasers to their celebrated Patent Lever Watches, which being manufactured by themselves on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.

The following are specially adapted for India :—

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial	£ 4 14 0
Ditto, jewelled in 4 holes and capped	6 6 0

In hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.

GOLD WATCHES (size for Ladies).

Patent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewelled, &c.	12 12 0
Ditto, keyless, in plain or engine-turned case, jewelled in 6 holes	21 0 0

GOLD WATCHES (size for Gentlemen).

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	18 18 0
Ditto, keyless, jewelled in 10 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	27 6 0

Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.

A Warranty is given with each Watch.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay ;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras ;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta ;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta

Pamphlet on Watches, gratis and post free, or on application to the above.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

FRAUD

On the 27th June, 1876, MOTEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Pheor to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT ;

And on the 26th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

NOTICES.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY
CAPTAIN HOGG,
Cadre End Bombay Cavalry and Adjutant Poona Horse.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

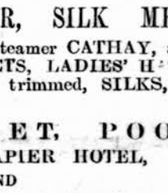
JUST OPENED FOR USE.

A NEW and the only PUBLIC AMERICAN BOWLING ALLY in BOMBAY is now opened at the ROYAL HOTEL, MAZAGON. The Undersigned is desirous for the patronage of those Gentlemen who are fond of such like amusement.

PESTONJEE SORABJEE,
Proprietor.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS CONFERRED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.



THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	Rs. 105
No. 1 Machine, Mahogany or Walnut Quarter Cases	„ 112
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 95
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Cases	„ 130
No. 2 Machine

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 9TH JULY, 1875.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed dull, the sales being 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 were Surats. Reuter's spot quotations showed a decline of ¼d. per lb. in Good Fair Ginned Broach and Fair Bengal, but otherwise were unaltered, and arrivals were not quoted.

This morning's market opened quiet but unchanged: probable sales 10,000 bales, imports 15,000.

Yesterday's New York message reported no change in prices, either for ready or futures. The day's receipts at the ports were exceptionally heavy—3,000 bales—bringing the quantity for the six days up to 6,000, against 7,900 bales last year, and 14,000 in 1873. The Exports to Great Britain were 1,000 bales, making up 9,000, against 11,000 for the corresponding six days last year.

Coffee was reported steady, but at a partial decline of 6d. per cwt. in value. Oil and Seeds were unaltered.

The London Skin Sales have closed, 900,000 skins having been sold out of 986,000 offered. Prices are said to have been fully maintained, and for heavy weights have advanced on the average 1d. to 2d. per lb.

Reuter's statement of the shipments of Piece Goods and Yarns for India during the month of June, gives small supplies of Plain Cottons for Bombay, Colored and Printed Goods, and Yarns moderate. For Calcutta shipments of all descriptions are comparatively heavy for the season.

The weekly quotations for metals show no change. Silesian Speltre, which has not been quoted for the past two weeks, is now given at £24.

Four per cent. Rupee Paper is quoted at 91½; Fours and a half, 92¼; Fives and a half, 98; the two former being at a decline of ¼ per cent.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday, exhibits a decrease in Discounts of £4,562,500, and in the Reserve of £625,000, Bullion being increased by £62,500. The proportion of the Reserve to liabilities has increased from 39 to 42½ per cent., and, when viewed in conjunction with outside matters, the return is unquestionably favourable. The large falling off in Discounts is mainly accounted for, by the fact of last week's increase of nearly a similar amount, having been due to temporary causes—such as the payment of the quarterly dividends—and it is also evident that there is less disposition now on the part of outside bankers and capitalists to anticipate further calls on their resources. A payment of £90,000 has gone into the Bank since the return, and the rate of discount in the open market is said to be under the Bank's reduced minimum, or a fall of ½ per cent. from the previous day. This coupled with the fact of 6 months' sight bills being discountable at 3¼ per cent., is a fair indication that the market has still an easier tendency, and a further reduction at an early date seems by no means unlikely.

Consols this morning are quoted at 94¼; French Rentes, 104½. Bar Silver is still quoted by Reuter at 55 11-16d. per oz., but private advices give it 1-16d. lower.

The only movement in STERLING EXCHANGE here to-day has been a reduction of 1-16d. in 3 and 6 months' sight Bank bills due to the fall in the Bank of England rate, Private Paper is still at previous figures, the Banks showing a decided indisposition to buy, irrespective of rate. This may be attributed partly to the usual aversion to enter on fresh business on a mail day, but really to the uneasy feeling which still prevails respecting the condition of affairs at home. A more confident tone was gradually being established, but news has been received to-day of another failure in London, which, although probably not very serious in amount, and not likely to affect Bombay in any way, nevertheless gives the impression that we cannot yet depend on having seen the last of the stoppages. The firm in question is Messrs. John Ranking and Co., established so far back as 1818, and until lately in fair credit. Their chief business connections, we believe, were with Egypt and Ceylon, but no particulars have been received as to the extent of the liabilities. A native Cotton dealer and speculator suspended payment here two days ago with liabilities understood to be about five lacs, which also adds to the uncertainty, and it is evident that it will take some little time yet before confidence will be thoroughly regained. So far as regards Exchange, however, this influence has a certain limit, and if Silver declines further at home, which seems very likely to be the case from private advices, rates here cannot be supported.

We now quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 9 1/16d.	per rupee.
Do	6 months' sight	1s. 9 15/16d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	1s. 10d.	,,
Documents	3 ,,	1s. 10 1/32d.	,,

On Calcutta business has been done in demand drafts to day at ¼ discount, but of 60 days' sight there are no sellers at 99 5/16.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is very firm but we cannot quote any change in rates.

The SHARE MARKET has again shown great depression, and our quotations show a further general fall. It is reported to-day that the Bank of Bombay will pay a dividend for the past six months at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, but notwithstanding this the shares have declined a half per cent., the present quotation being 45½ per cent. premium. Colaba Land Co.'s shares have fallen Rs. 10, and one or two press companies are lower, but the chief decline was again in Spinning and Weaving Scrip. A further general fall of Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 per share has been established throughout, and at the moment a strong "bear" element has got hold of the market and promises to cause still greater depression.

In COTTON there is no actual change to report, no transactions of any moment being reported. The receipts yesterday were 549 bales, making a total of 4,043 for the week.

FREIGHTS are very depressed, the shipments continuing most insignificant. By steamers we quote £1-17-6 to £2 and by sailing ship £2 per ton.

PIECE GOODS show no quotable change.

The market still remains fairly steady, but the demand is most limited both from first and second hands.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value pah.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	[Names.	Cash Rates p Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	91
22,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
30,000	800	all	6p. ct.	Do of Bombay New	727½
2,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200
20,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	250
40,000	281½	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	125 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	150
40,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	111
20,000	150	all	12 p.ct.	Oriental Bank	495

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co	1,175
7,500	150	all	...	Erore Land & Pier Co. Ld.	115
1,750	2,000	2,000	20p.a.	Mazagon Land	750
6,000	1,400	all	15p.a.	Fort Canning Land Company. Limited	210

PRESS COMPANIES.

18[illegible]	5,000	2,850	200p.a	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,300 nl
300	2000	1,100	50 p.a	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
100	500	all	15p.a	Albert Ginning Co	650
250	1,000	200	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
250	12,000	11,000	200p.a	Apollo Press Co	4,300
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	775
155	500	all	60p.a.	Berar Company (New)	523
200	2,000	all	200p.a.	Bombay Press Co	1,350
200	500	all	50p.a.	Do New	320
1,400	250	all	6¼ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	115
400	1,500	all	37½p.a.	Carwar Company	850
330	250	all	...	Cocconada Press Co	70
600	1,000	all	175p.a	Colaba Press Co	4,300
600	500	all	Nil	Dholleera P. & G. Co	200
332	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,119
150	6,500	all	200	Fort Press Co	2,500
300	2,000	2,000	15 p.c	Framji Cowasji Press Co	300
200	500	all	100 p.c	French Press Co	425
1150	...	1,400	100 p.c	Imperial Press Co	350
3125	400	250	60 p.c	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	400
600	2,000	1,000	...	Nicol Press Manuf Co. Ld	1,300
200	125	1,500	250 p.c	Princess of Wales Press	600
200	500	all	100 p.c	Samoon Press Co	500
400	500	750	135 p.c	Scinde Press Co	490
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	930
110	850	all	12 p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000	all	100p.c	Volkart's United Press Co	980

* For share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100	Alexandra Spinning	1,300
800	5,000	all	200	Allianee Spinning	2,750
200	2,000	all	500	Bhownuggur M. & W. Co	1,300
800	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,040
2[illegible]8	150	150	10	Broach Mills	150
1,000	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	775
2,500	2,000	all	100p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,080
1,500	1,250	all	100p.a	Fleming S. & W. Co	910
1,400	1,000	all	100p.a	Great Eastern	1,080
750	1,000	all	60p.	Hindustan S. & W. Co.	950
750	1,000	all	100p	Jewraj Salloo Mills	1,050
...	...	800	...	Khandelah Spinning	750
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	9.0
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	900
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,090
1,000	1,000	all	100p.a	Morarjee Spinning	1,000
4,000	625	all	50p.a	Oriental	640
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	650
110	1,000	1,000	200p.a	Sonderdas Spinning	975
1,[illegible]0	1,000	999	340p.a	Do. do. 1/4 share	276[illegible]

* For share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of Liquidation		
.....	25	12½	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 3rd July 1875.

Open, 1,278½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	64,736	0	0
Merchandize	1,56,449	10	0
Electric Telegraph	679	0	0
Municipal Trains	617	0	0
Total Rs.	2,22,482	2	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,278½ miles ..... Total Rs.	2,28,851	1	2
Increase Rs.	3,631	0	10

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

EGLISHMAN'S OFFICE, MONDAY EVENING.

THE tendency of money has been towards ease, and the Bank has felt itself strong enough to justify a reduction in its rates, of 1 per cent. all round, the minimum being now 6 per cent., and the rates of discount on thirty and sixty day bills 7½ and 8½ per cent. respectively. The cash in hand has increased by 25 lakhs, the private deposits having increased by that amount also. The Government Balances have gone down only 8 lakhs, notwithstanding large arivals of Council Bills, and the Bills Discounted have increased 9 lakhs: but those are more than covered by a decrease of 24 lakhs in the advances against Government Securities, minor items accounting for the difference. The proportion of cash to liabilities is now upwards of 62 per cent. The Government Balances still stand at upwards of 4½ crores, and on the treatment of those the immediate future of the money market will almost entirely depend.

The Bank of Bengal has declared a dividend for last half-year at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, besides carrying 2 lakhs of rupees to the reserve funds and Rs. 76,000, to next half-year's profit and loss, account.

The trade in Manchester goods remains extremely dull, and operations for more than immediate wants are almost suspended. To ordinary causes, at this season, this dulness is greatly attributable, but the continuance of heavy failures at home, most of them in connection with the Manchester trade, no doubt helps a good deal to intensify the depression. The Manchester market has already begun to feel the effect of the absence of some large buyers, who have for long kept prices there above a normal trading level, and there are now better prospects than there have been for years past of getting the home cost of manufactures down to such a level, in proportion to the value of the raw material, as will enable the legitimate exporter to count on a market abroad that will leave him some profit. The climax of the speculative trade in this line, though so long delayed, has been so long foreseen, that its breakdown is now taking place in a comparatively quiet way, and creating much less excitement than such clearances generally produce.

The Tea Sales on Friday went off stiffly for good and fine qualities, but broken and inferior were cheaper. In other produce there is next to nothing doing for export, with the single exception of Seeds. The Jute season has not yet opened, but a few bales of the new, crop have arrived. Before operating, shippers are waiting to see the new form of contract now under consideration by a Committee in London, and which is expected by next mail.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling opened strong at last mail's closing rates subsequently weakened, and at one time looked going down; but that tendency is now not so decided, and the almost uniform rate at which Bank Bills have been done for to-morrow is 1-10 at six months' sight. Demand paper has, however, drooped, although the home money market is easy. The rate was at first 1-9 9/16, but has now gone to 1-9½, whilst telegraphic transfer has declined to a similar extent, namely, to 1-9 5/16 to 1-9¾, being bad rates for remitting, as compared with the rates for long currency. Credits have been very little in the market, and the prices for them have been 1-10½ and 1-10¾, whilst document bills, after being saleable in one quarter at 1-10¾, have recovered to 1-10½. The closing rates of to-day were—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 9 7/16d. to ½
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 9¾d.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 10 to 1-16d.
Credits & Clean House Paper 6 months' sight	1s. 10¾d.
Document Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 10 ¾d.

FRANCE.—Quotations have lost the advance of last week, and are now down again to frcs. 2-33 and frcs. 2-35 for document bills at three and six months' sight respectively.

BOMBAY rates are rather higher for sixty days' sight, and ¼ annas discount is quoted for Bank Bills. For demand remittance the rate is 2 annas premium.

CHINA.—No beginning has yet been made in private paper for this month's steamers, but Bank drafts at 30 days' sight have been negotiated at Rs. 224 per 100 dollars.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The reduction in value of money has created a somewhat better feeling, but business remains far from active, and the spirit of speculation has not recovered itself to any appreciable extent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES at first suffered a relapse, and the four per cents sold down to 1 5/8 premium, but afterwards recovered to 2 1/8

SINCE then fresh weakness has set in, and this afternoon large buyers could have worked at 1 7/8 premium.

The 4½ per cents have been dealt in, principally at 2½ premium, but transactions have been marked at 2¾ and at 3 also, whilst in the 5½ per cent. stock there have been no operations worth quoting. Although Reuter continues to quote the London price of Fours at 90, sales have been made there last week at more than 2 per cent. above that. To days closing prices here were—

4 per cents	101½ to 102
4½ ,,	102½ to 103
5½ ,,	108⅝ to 108¾

Bank Shares keep steady, and the price for Bengals has been 1,445, but the transfer books are now closed, and there has not yet been time for the market to respond to the declaration of dividend to-day. In Nationals there have been transactions at 115, and there is quoted nominally at that rate.

Tea Shares are only slightly more active than they were, and both the range and extent of business have been limited, but prices are steady, as the following quotations of business done will show: Assams 525, Burkolas 104, Bengals 97, East Indias 85 and 86, Punkahs 116 and 115, Singells 133, Central Cachars 161 and 162, Central Terais 83, Cocheelas 185, Monsachera contributories 84, Majagrams 116, Durrunga 85, Singbulli and Murmahs 9 premium, and Bianauth contributories at 98.

Spinning Mill Shares are rather dull, and the full late advance has not been maintained. Barnagores have gone at 99, Fort Glosters at 73, Orientals at 70 and 71, and Asiatics at 97½ and 96½ discount.

Boureahs have been dealt in at 89, and Gooeries at 225.

Coal Shares, with exception of Bengals, which have advanced to 1,400, are barely steady, the business in Raneegunges having been at 94, and that in Beerbhoomes at 105. There has also been some dealing in Equitables at 260 and 262½.

Miscellaneous Shares.—India General Steam have taken a fresh start, with business done up to 465.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE PORTUGUESE BRIG LETICIA, 204 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Zanzibar with a general cargo.

THE BRITISH SHIP LORD CLYDE, 1,116 tons, Commander T. Ellis, will sail to-day, for Moulmein in ballast

THE BRITISH SHIP CHARLOTTE GLADSTONE, 1,259 tons, Commander R. T. Pawley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon 3rd May, with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

S. S. JUNO, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.—The Austro-Hungarian Lloyds Co.'s Steam ship Juno, 1,232 tons, Commander G. Ragusetu, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers.

For Suez—Mr. DeKuczyuski. For Hoodeida—Mrs. Sarabhai and servant. For Jeddah—Five deck passengers. For Aden—Eleven deck passengers.

S. S. CASHMERE.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steam ship Cashmere, 676 tons, Commander R. L. Turner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bussorah 23rd June, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss B Banker, Barrack Master Jones, and one lady and one private follower, Sub-Conductor Brand, one lady, one private follower, a gentleman and eight deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Charlotte Gladstone	Pawley	Rangoon, May 3.
	Cashmere (s)	Turner	Bussorah, June 23.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Kashgar (s)	Babat	Suez.
	Juno (s)	Ragusin	Trieste &c. via the
	Olive Branch	Wheatley	Canal. Calcutta.
	Benefactress	Moddrel	Moulmein.
	Margaret Pugh	Hughes	Rangoon.
	Minnie Carvill	Motyer	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Lord Clyde, Ellis, Moulmein.
Brig Leticia, Nacoda, Zanzibar.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Cashmere, for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
5	Arabia (s)	Lewis	Kyouk Phyoo, July 1.
	City of Carthage (s)	Barnet	Liverpool, June 4.
	Thales (s)	Young	Hongkong, June 17.
	D. of Sutherland (s)	Cox	London, May 30.
	Scotia (s)	Gray	Camorta, June 22.

DEPARTURES.

July.			
5	Almora (s)	.....	.....
	Pinalaya (s)	.....	.....
	Meinam (s)	.....	.....
	British Duke	.....	.....
	Mahanada	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
5	Penguin (s)	.....	London via Suez Canal
6	Ava (s)	.....	Calcutta via N. Ports.
	Palmyra	.....	Cocconada.

DEPARTURES.

July.			
5	Goa	.....	Rangoon via N. Ports.
6	Jane Avery	.....	London.
	Ella Nicol	.....	New York via Cons.

DAILY REPORTS—JULY 7.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Vixen s, 4 cases hardware Cowasjee Shapoorjee.

FROM LONDON.

Malwa, s, 15 cases geneva, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 8 cases sewing machines, S. Rossi and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Juno s, 3 cases colours, Kooberdass Khoosaldass.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s, 15 cases brandy, C. Bonnevialle and Co,

DAILY REPORTS—JULY 9

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Europa s, 1,340 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Bros; 800 cwts wheat, Nourse, Hobert and Co; 100 bales wool, Volkart Bros; 32 bales wool, S. Tyabjee and Co; 55 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee; 37 bales wool, W. Nicol and Co; 73 bales cotton, Nathoo Wenany; 56 bales cotton, Framjee Sassia and Co; 50 bales cotton, Cullianjee Petamber; 130 bales cotton; Cooverjee Mowjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee; 15 bales wool, Allen Ridge and Co; 23 bales wool, Finlay, Scott and Co; 114 bales cotton, Bunchoordass Toolseedass.

Clive s, 63 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 201 bales wool, Nuneey Khaitsee; 55 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co; 9 bales cotton, Wookerdar Poonasy; 800 bales, cotton, Cullianjee Pitamber.

FOR LONDON.

Atlantic King, 393½ cwts myrabollams, Bowchund Manockchund

FOR HAVRE.

Otter Cape, 53 bales cotton, Chutturbhoos Premjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malwa s, 5 bundles wary and 115 bales cotton, Jairashboy Peerbhoy; 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 13 bales cotton, Roognath Jugnath; 50 bales cotton, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 70 chests opium, Jairashboy Peerbhoy; 14 chests opium, Ramnarayen Soorujmull; 28 chests opium, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee; 76 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 32 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 44 chests opium, Juggoonath Ramjee 28th chests opium S. E. Sassoon; 3 chests opium, Gulabroy Koonjlall; 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co; 120 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malwa s, 16 chests opium, Ramparlab Calooram; 11 chests opium, Gordhundass Brijmohun; 24 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 5 chests opium, Mohunlall Mulloo; 6 chests opium, Roogunath Juggonath; 11 chests opium, Heeralall Ramgopali; 25 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

HIGH COURT—10TH JULY.

(Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GARTH.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

22-73—Jefferson and Payne—Joosub Hajee Gunny vs Jacob Hajee Jamal—Fletcher and Smith.

81-73—Crawford and Bowman—Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia v The Secretary of State—Mr Hearn.

87-73—Prescot and Winter—Tooljeedass Suvuckram v Narrandass Chotteram—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

463-63—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—Manajee Dorabjee v The B B and C I Railway Company—Branson and Wisher.

744-72—Fletcher and Smith—The East India Bank and others v Purshotumdass Vullubdass—Hearn Cleveland and Lee-Warner.

319-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Bhugroobhoy Promchund and others v L A Blanchett—Chalk and Turner.

478-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Elizabeth Larstedt and another v The Agra Bank Ld—Fletcher and Smith.

403-72—Fletcher and Smith—The Morarjee Goculdass S and W Co, Ld v Rustomjee Ardaseer Wadia—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

332-74—Rimington Hore and Langley—David Jolley and others v The Secretary of State &c—Hearn Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Part heard.

403-74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—J F Hill and others v Chubildass Lullookhoy—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

639-71—Fletcher and Smith—Rahmoobhoy Hubibhoy v Sonabai widow and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

922-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sonabai widow and others v Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy and others—Remington Hore and Langley.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.):

Ecclesiastical Side.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Bhowrao Filgeea deceased—P Sivaji—Baijabai widow and another v Emabai—Fletcher and Smith.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Chimabai, wife of Canojee H deceased—M M Munshi—Luxmon Dadoba Josey v Brahmanand Keomar—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

Summary Suit.

311-75—Prescot and Winter—The C M Bank Ld v P M Wadia and another.

LONG CAUSES.

592-73—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—Girdhur Boopjee v Henry Gamble and another—Mr H Khan.

583-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Hurrivullubdass Culliandass v Punshali Noomdar—Shamrao P. For further hearing.

476-74—Hosain, Cleveland and Lee Warner—Khullackdina Khulpanbhai v Fazulbhoy Mamooji—Fletcher and Smith.

363-74—Fletcher and Smith—Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy v The G E S and Weaving Mills Co—Crawford and Bowey and Jefferson and Payne.

114-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Dorabjee Hormusjee B. v Cursetjee Hormusjee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 8.

Johnson, Surg Major, By Med Dept, 3rd By N I, I, from Poona.
Jones, Lt Bl 63rd Regt, on sick leave, from Gwalior.

JULY 9.

Jones, Bar Master, By Bar Dept, to join, from Hydrabad.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 9.

Hall, Capt, Bl A D C, on private affairs, to England.
Barker, Lieut, Bl 2 L, on sick leave, to England.
Morgan, Col, Bl 32nd Pioneers, on furlough to England.
Martin, Surg, M's Army Med Dept, on leave, to England.
Currie, Surg General, Bl F M O B F in India, on sick leave, to England.
Shewell, Major, By Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, July 6).

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Mr R J Lowry, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Chingleput Dist, three months' privilege leave, under Section 12, Supplement V. of the Civil Leave Code, from the date on which he was permitted by the Suptdg Engr to leave his Range.

Advertting to the leave notified in the *Gazette* of the 6th inst, Ld-Col R B Kennedy, Special Ex Engr, Wynaad, is granted a further extension of leave of fifteen days, under Section 18 (a) of the Civil Leave Code.

Advertting to the leave notified in the *Gazette* of the 25th May last, Mr W M Monteserrat, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Cuddapah Dist, is granted an extension of leave for fifteen days, under Section 12, Supplement V, of the Civil Leave Code.

Maj J Beatty, R E, to act as Suptdg Engr, 3rd grade, to complete the establishment in the vacancy caused by Lt-Col P Roberts proceeding on furlough.

Mr F O'Hartigan, Ex Engr of the 3rd grade, having reported his return to duty from furlough granted to him in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 6th May 1873, is posted to the South Arcot dist.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rt Rev the Bishop of Madras has granted to the Rev R C W Eaden, M A, Chaplain of South Black Town, privilege leave for two months, from the 1st inst, or date of departure, under Section 13, Supplement V, of the Civil Leave Code.

The Rev John Mills Walker, M A, Chaplain of Cannanore, to be Chaplain of Poonamallee, to take effect from the expiration of his privilege leave.

The Rev J Smithwhite, Actg Chaplain of Cannanore, to be Chaplain of that station.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr Walter Gregory Underwood, Asst to the Colr and Mag of Malabar, to act as Asst to the Colr and Mag of Nellore during the employment of Mr G D Irvine on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr Gordon Thompson Mackenzie, Actg Head Asst to the Colr and Mag of Nellore, to act as Head Asst to the Colr and Mag of Coimbatore during the employment of Mr C W W Martin on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr Robert Rice, Actg Head Asst to the Colr and Mag of Tinnevelly, to continue to act as Head Asst to the Colr and Mag of Coimbatore, until relieved by Mr C W W Mackenzie, who will join on expiration of his privilege leave.

These appointments are in supersession of the orders in the *Gazette* of the 22nd June 1875 regarding Messrs R Rice and W G Underwood.

Mr J D B Griffith acted as Colr and Mag of Cuddapah from the 13th May to 26th June 1875.

Mr A M Jones, Tahsildar of Dindigul, to be Depy Colr, 4th class, and to be in charge of the Treasury, Ganjam, vice T Sivaramaiya Pundits, resigned.

Mr J Hope, Act Colr and Mag of Kurnool, resumes charge of the Dist from Mr W H Glenny on the 24th ultimo.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg-Maj William Henry Harris, M D; Mr John Bradshaw, M A, Professor of History in the Presidency College; and the Rev William Stevenson, M A, to be Fellows of the Madras University.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Section 3 of Act II of 1873, the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J W Bird, Asst to the Colr and Mag of Tinnevelly, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Fort St George.

Mr W H Glenny, Actg Dist and Sessions Judge of Bellary, assumed charge of the office on the forenoon of the 24th ultimo.

Under Section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1872), Mr J W Bird, Asst to the Colr and Mag of Tinnevelly, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the 1st class, and to exercise the powers conferred on Mags of that class by Notification of 1st Jan 1875.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Mr A T Arundel, Private Secy to H E the Govr, assumed charge of the office from Lt A Awdry, R E, on the forenoon of the 1st inst.

POSTAL NOTICES.

TO CALCUTTA.

Touching at the several Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta, and for the several Coast Stations, below Carwar per B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers, will be despatched from Bombay in this and the next two weeks on Saturday inst and 17th inst.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O., and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 15th April 1875 and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	3 .M
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur Seroor, Deccan, and N. M. Country.	12 NOON.	6-30 P.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Carwar and Panwell.	5 A.M.	5-30 A.M.	(5-30 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch.	6 P.M.	7-30 P.M.	5-30 P.M.
For ditto in Southern Concan, &c. for Pen, Nagothna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnaghurry.	9 A.M.	1) A.	6-30 P.M.

Registered letters and bagahy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTER.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day: at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 12 noon, 3-30 P.M., 5 P.M. and 10-30 P.M. The inland post goes from Bombay to Poona, Ahmednuggur, Punjab, Central Provinces, Berar, Sind and for all post towns on the northern line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Mahratta Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 3-30 P.M. and for Scinde, Kattiwar, and Cutch at 5 P.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 3-30 P.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Friday evening at 5-30 o'clock, and closes at 3-30 o'clock. Late packets are received up to 4 o'clock on payment of extra postage, up till 6-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. For inland letters not exceeding 4 tolas 1 anna, 8 tolas 2 annas, 12 tolas 3 annas; for foreign letters not exceeding 1 ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Rs. 1, via Southampton not exceeding 1 ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

BIRTH.

MILLIER—July 5th, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. Walter E. Millier, of a daughter.
RUST—June 20th, at Mussoorie, the wife of T. A. Rust, of a son.

DEATH.

BAZETT—June 29th, at Kashmir, Florence Marion, the beloved daughter of Captain R. Bazett, R. A., aged 9 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1875.

THE people of India will be delighted to read the telegram which we publish this morning concerning Mr. Disraeli's statement anent the Prince of Wales' visit to India. The policy which the Home Government has resolved to adopt in the matter does it great credit. The Prince is not to be compelled to come to this country as a private gentleman, but accompanied by some of the liberality and splendour befitting the tour of the Heir Apparent in the Indian Empire. At the same time, he will not encroach upon the position of the Viceroy. There is now a probability that after all the Guards will accompany His Royal Highness to India, where their splendid appearance will serve a much higher political purpose than at the doorways of St. James' Palace, or in Hyde Park, filling the minds of nurserymaids and small boys with respectful awe; and there is also a chance of the Lord Mayor's coach being brought to India to astonish the natives. The cost of the Prince's visit will not be so heavy on the Home Government as we anticipated. We may presume that, including the expenses of the Detached Squadron, the total cost of the journey between England and India and *vice versa* will not be more than £120,000. Mr. Disraeli's estimates were objected to apparently by only two members of the House of Commons—Messrs. Macdonald and Burt, the workingmen's members, as they are called. English workingmen are not very remarkable for political sagacity, and it is their wont to oppose any extra grant to wards members of the Royal Family or scientific or political purposes, for narrow and bigoted reasons, the chief of which perhaps is that they would be false to their own interests if they did not protest against their natural enemies the aristocracy being supplied with money at the expense of the poor workingman. This envious policy would soon ruin the workingman if he were allowed to carry it out. The business of nations is not conducted like that of a tallow chandler's shop, and if England were to descend so far as to lose her dignity and be distinguished by contemptible shabbiness her prestige as a great nation, which means trade and money for the workingman, would disappear, and the penny-wise and pound-foolish policy would once more prove a failure. It is not likely, therefore, that the spokesmen of the British workingman perceived the great political importance

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

A SUBADAR SHOT DEAD BY A SEPOY.

JACOBABAD, 9TH JULY.

A Subadar-Major, of Jacob's Rifles, was shot dead on parade this morning by a sepoy.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE VISIT OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES TO INDIA.

LONDON, 9TH JULY.

The House of Commons last night went into Committee on Supply, when Mr. Disraeli made his statement respecting the approaching visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to India. He said that simplicity, which would be suitable in the case of His Royal Highness visiting the Colonies, would be quite unsuitable as regards a visit to India, and that though the Viceroy had intimated that the custom of ceremonial presents need not be observed, yet still His Royal Highness must be placed in a position to exercise generosity and display splendour; but upon this point it would be undignified to enter into a discussion.

His Royal Highness will start from England on the 17th October, the period of his absence extending over six months. The transport Serapis and Royal Yacht Osborne have both been placed at his service and he will be escorted by the detached squadron in command of Admiral Lambert, which during the stay of H. R. H. in India will be stationed at Bombay. The Naval estimates in connection with the visit are put down at £52,000.

On arriving in India His Royal Highness will be the guest of His Excellency the Viceroy, who strongly counselled the visit being made. The expense to the Indian Government will be confined to the exercise of the rights of hospitality, and will probably amount to £30,000.

His Royal Highness will not visit India as the representative of the Queen but as the Heir Apparent, and will hold an investiture of the Star of India without encroaching on the position of the Viceroy. His Royal Highness will be placed in a position to impress the people of India with his real dignity and influence. For his personal expenses and presents it is estimated that £60,000 will suffice.

The accounts will be audited by Sir William Anderson, and Government will submit the estimates to Parliament next Thursday.

The Marquis of Hartington approved of the estimates.

Mr. Fawcett said he thought it would be preferable if the Imperial Exchequer bore the sole charge.

Sir G. Campbell considered the expenses were fairly divided.

Messrs Macdonald and Burt, the workingmen's members, opposed the estimates.

THE BURMA QUESTION.

LONDON, 9TH JULY.

In the House of Commons last night Lord George Hamilton, replying to a question put by Mr. Grant Duff, said that the earlier matters in dispute with Burma had been satisfactorily settled, but that the murder of Mr. Margary and the cordial reception lately granted by the King of Burma to the Chinese General Loeseetahi had caused the Indian Government to insist on the King placing no obstacles in the way of our obtaining redress. Permission had been refused for the passage of British troops through Burma but he (Lord Hamilton) hoped and believed that the King would yield to the demands made by England, and that no collision would occur.

In conclusion His Lordship said that as negotiations were still pending, the communication of the papers at present would be detrimental to the public service.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FURLOUGH RULES.

LONDON, 9TH JULY.

In the House of Lords last night the Marquis of Salisbury, replying to Lord Middleton, said that the class of Uncovenanted Civil Servants for whom the Duke of Argyll contemplated an extension of furlough was extremely small. Correspondence on the subject, he said, was nearly completed, but he could not give hopes of any large extension.

RANGOON, 9TH JULY.

Latest accounts from the Karen country state that famine affairs are unchanged.

If the new rice harvest be good there will be no further fear of famine.

Only Pakoos now are receiving relief.

LONDON, 8TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera 5 1/16d.

Exchange on India	1s. 9¼d. nominal
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	91¾
4½ do do	92¼
5½ do do	98
3 per cent. Consols for account	94
5 do. French Rente, 1872	103¼
Bar Silver	55 11/16

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes ..£12,437,500 Dec. £635,000.
Bills Discounted ..£20,875,000 Dec. £4,562,500.
Bullion .....£26,750,000 Inc. £62,500.

The market rate of discount is ½ lower than the Bank rate.

The Bank of England rate of discount is 3 per cent.

The sum of £90,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrival—Palestine.

Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal—Wimbledon.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

We have within the last week been able to report the satisfactory dividends declared by both the Bank of Bengal and Bank of Madras for the six months ending 30th ultimo, and we now have good authority for stating that our own will be behind neither of the other Presidency Banks, it being, we understand, proposed to pay a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, to carry 2½ lacs to reserve, to write off Rs 20,000 on property, to strengthen the bad and doubtful debt account, although no losses have been sustained, and to carry a fair sum forward.

A NICE MESS IN CONNECTION WITH THE KONG SVERRE AFFAIR.

Some weeks ago we drew attention in these columns to the action of the authorities in taking up a foreign owned steamer, the Kong Sverre, for the conveyance of troops to England while there was abundance of British owned steam tonnage in harbour. The result of the publicity given to the unusual course taken by the authorities ultimately led to the County of Sutherland being taken in lieu of the Kong Sverre, the reason given for such a step being that the latter vessel had had small pox on board, and not that she was under a foreign flag. Our readers will recollect that the breach of contract was recognized by the authorities, and that compensation for loss was accorded to the Kong Sverre, which, we understand, has since been paid. We now learn that the amount of damages allowed has been repudiated by the Government of India, and that a Committee has been appointed under the presidency of Colonel Hatch to trace who was to blame for this unfortunate business.

The following telegram was received in Calcutta on Tuesday last from Mr English, respecting the engagements for the coming season:—

Charles Mathews secured. Commences in December. Twenty company. Latest pieces. Particulars by this mail."

The Lahore paper publishes the two following items of frontier intelligence:—"The Akhound of Swat has received information that his son has reached Kashgar, but is very ill. A relative of Nowroz Khan's has been appointed Hakim of Lalpoora on a pay of Rs. 20,000 annually."

The following from one of the shrewdest and most experienced merchants of Liverpool though forcible, trenchant, and quaint, is yet much to the purpose:—"The cotton trade is the most demoralized of any, being controlled by a reckless clique of speculators in New York, in league with German Jews, Greeks, and heretics on this side, and, under existing circumstances, there is no place for any honest man in the trade, and there is no prospect of improvement."

Great disappointment has been caused in Hongkong by the receipt of Lord Carnarvon's reply on the blockade question; and some irritation at the successful special pleading on behalf of the Chinese Customs by Sir Brooke Robertson, which has mainly conduced to mislead him. Another serious case of interference with the Chinese residents in the colony has occurred, which will tend to increase the difficulties which the weakness of the authorities has already caused.

The local Government at Rangoon, we learn from the Rangoon paper, have telegraphed to Captain Lowndes, late Superintendent of Police in British Burma, offering him the appointment of Inspector General of Police, vacant by the death of Colonel Hamilton. Captain Lowndes, who is now in Europe on furlough, accepted the post, and will return at once to the province. Mr. W. DeCourcy Ireland who is now officiating Inspector General will then go on furlough.

We read in a Calcutta paper that the issue of return tickets to intermediate and third class passengers by railway companies on the occasion of holidays and festivals, is the result of a great deal of gentle persuasion by the Government of India. The practice, however, has been represented by the East India Railway Company as not being unattended with some risk from fraud, but the Government of India have decided that the convenience of return tickets should not be withheld because their issue may be attended with some risk from that source.

A Peking correspondent of the *North China Herald* states that the insurgents with whom the regiment of foreign drilled Chinese troops, arrived at Newchang, are intended to cope are miners. The Chinese Government has been trying for generations to repress mining in Manchuria, but the people persist. He adds that Chungshih, a brother of Chung-how, has been appointed special Commissioner to settle the present difficulty, and is inclined to memorialise in favour of recognising and organising the industry, instead of endeavouring to repress it. It is to be hoped so sensible an idea will be carried out.

The serious charge of assaulting a lady in a railway carriage which has been preferred against Colonel Valentine Baker, of the 10th Hussars, will create an unusual degree of scandal, as Colonel Baker is, we believe, a personal friend of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. There can be little doubt that Colonel Baker is seriously involved, for we heard by telegram from Reuter, on the 26th of last month, that he had been committed for trial on a charge of having indecently assaulted a young lady in a railway carriage, and that he had reserved his defence, declaring that the statements made by the prosecutrix were exaggerated. And so the matter for the present rests.

The King of Siam has addressed a letter to the Emperor of Austria in reply to that from the Emperor which was presented to him lately by Chevalier von Schaffer, the Austro-Hungarian Minister. The King states that he is "highly honoured" by the expressions of good-will addressed to him by the Emperor of Austria, and expresses his "warmest thanks" for them. "It is," he says, "our strong and firm desire that the good and friendly relations between Siam and Austria may grow stronger, more intimate, and more permanent. We pray the all-highest, the Preserver of the whole world, that He may give his heavenly assistance and protection to the Emperor of Austria, and grant him long life and a glorious, peaceful, blessed, and happy rule."

Sir R. Temple left Darjeeling on Thursday morning last, with the intention of riding to Jalpaigoree the same day. During his journey, however, His Honor met with an obstruction, which the Darjeeling paper thus describes:—"The Lieutenant-Governor was stopped in his rapid career towards the plains by an unmannerredly tree which got washed down across the road a couple of miles on this side of Kursiong. No thoroughfare for horses was most distinctly marked on the tree. However, fortune favoured the brave. A planter on his upward journey happened to arrive at the obstruction about the same time as His Honor, so each scrambled over the recumbent monarch of the forest, and changed horses for the occasion, the planter getting decidedly the best of the exchange. His Honor proceeded on his journey, and left his escort sorrowing on the wrong side of the gap."

The *Madras Mail* indulges in the following cutting remarks on the unfortunate Acting Governor of the "benighted":—"It is to be hoped the Madras Government will take the hint that has reached us from Pondicherry where the local Government have ordered a monument to be erected at the public expense in memory of the late Acting Governor Delrien. So also, when Sir Thomas Munro died, the Madras Government voted that a stone monument should be erected over his grave. Lord Hobart's grave, so far as the public are yet aware, is to be marked by a lectern, the gift of his widow to the church; but the Government do not even yet realise the significance of the fact that the only monument of our late Governor consists at present of the wrecked sidepath of the Cooum bridge. A few planks only needed, and yet the costly Hill Government of ours cannot find the gumas necessary for their purchase, much less apparently think of voting a sum of money to mark with a suitable monument the resting place of one who recently held the highest office in the land, and died in office. They do these things better in French India."

A correspondent of the *Pioneer*, writing from Cawnpore, describes the importance of the new Ganges Railway Bridge at Cawnpore. He says:—"This great work, now so rapidly approaching completion, was officially tested on the 5th instant and will be open for railway traffic on the 15th. It forms the last connecting link between the two systems of railway communication, the E. I. Railway and the Oudh and Rohilkund, and will perhaps do more towards developing the traffic between Oudh and the N. W. Provinces than any portion on which double the amount of money has been spent, simply because so long as there is a break in the communication, so long has it been found to the advantage of the Oudh traders to keep to the road rather than "break bulk" and establish expensive agencies in Cawnpore, and it is expected that the traffic of the O. and R. Railway will now be greatly increased by the timber trade from Byramghat and the grain from Fyzabad and other districts, which has hitherto crept along the road parallel to the line; whilst to the ordinary traveller it will be a great boon for this short break of about two miles has hitherto cost him more than the 42 miles journey from Cawnpore to Lucknow, besides the great discomfort attending it. As an engineering work, it takes high rank in the list of the great bridges of the world, and in length and cost, contrasted with amount of work done, it will bear favourable comparison with any."

A private letter from Mandalay published by the *Rangoon Mail* gives the following particulars of the reception of the British Envoy:—"The Nemesis was towed by the Talifoo and was six days on the trip up from Thayetmyo. We had pouys every evening, but at two places Menla and Sagain, the rain spoiled them. We were met at Sagain by the Kin Mengyee and five of the golden war boats. We stayed there for the night and arrived at Mandalay the next morning about 9 o'clock. We landed at 4 p. m. and were received with a general salute and procession of elephants. A Burmese guard of infantry and cavalry lined the road, and marched along with us in single file at each side of the road to the Residency. Sir Douglas is living with Captain Strover, the others in the Court House, and the officers in a new house opposite the Court House. The men are in temporary barracks, and live on the fat of the land. The King supplies them with an extra ration of meat, beef or mutton, and a loaf of bread daily, and they get no end of fruit as presents every morning. The King sends all the servants and followers 8 annas a day. Ponies likewise are placed at the disposal of us all. On the 15th the King received the mission in the palace. The escort went first, then a Burmese official and his followers with every description of firearms in their hands. In front of the palace there were two brass 12 pounders for firing a salute, and on each side of the road a battery of five old honeycombed guns. When we arrived at the foot of the steps leading to the Audience Hall, we had to take off our boots. Six sailors unarmed followed Sir Douglas into the Audience Hall. It was an hour and a half from the time we started till we were squatted down waiting for the King, who kept us waiting another 15 minutes. The Viceroy's letter and a list of presents were then read out, and Sir Douglas was given a gold cup, two rings, a sword, and baldway of 12 strings. The members of the mission also got presents, and the men a putsoe each. The Audience lasted only a short time. The Audience Chamber was carpeted, which was never done before."

VACCINATION IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—If "Verax" will re-read my letter he will find that I did not state that the Vaccination Office at Byculla had any connection with the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital. I simply said "Vaccination Department Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Hospital" to designate its locality, as one might say, *Finicat's*, alias *Verax* bungalow, Byculla.

This quibble does not (to use a vulgar expression) whitewash the seeming negligence with which the Vaccination Office at Byculla is managed—*evidently* on the *incline plane!*

Look at the National Vaccine Institution, London, where rich and poor alike receive *courteous* attention.

In Bombay small-pox is no respecter of persons, therefore in my opinion the Vaccination Department should be in the highest state of efficiency.

Malabar Hill, 8th July. D. Mr. L. S.

THE QUESTION OF INDIAN CURRENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is hard to say whether the pranks and follies of D'Arcy Read's Ghost, or recent personal experiences of the ruinous character of exchange between England and India have led to the resuscitation of the ghost of the Indian Gold Currency Question. But certainly this subject has been dragged into the light of day much in the same manner in which some "skeleton in the cupboard" might, after a long period of oblivion, be looked up and then, because of its hopeless mouldering and heart-rending condition, be looked in again with that nervous motion of the hand which betrays the bitter and unspoken thought:—Would to God the ghost were laid for ever!

Still there is no such thing as an unmitigated misfortune in the world, and it seems to me that our present well-meaning, though dull-headed, Government could and would, if shown how, do their "level best" towards securing for Bombay a gold currency.

Now, what are the evils in this country which a gold currency will help to correct?

Bad exchange;

A deficient metalic currency as the Indian rupees have proved to be in seasons of commercial panic or pressure.

And a bulky, cumbrous silver currency.

It requires no second thought to decide that the best form of gold currency to effect the reform which is needed is a gold coin of the same composition as the Australian sovereign, or which, I believe, the natives are more partial than the British sovereign.

The would-be oracles and introducers of a gold currency for India have had their ideas on the subject summed up in the following words which bring to a termination the pamphlet published in 1868 by Colonel Ballard, the Master of the Bombay Mint, and which seems but a reiteration of the views of other people's writings with the remark that he agrees with this, that and the other person:—"The legislative measures necessary to give effect to the proposal for introducing sovereigns at Rs. 10 would be to declare sovereigns and half sovereigns a legal tender at Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 and authorize their coinage at the Mints, and to authorize *viz.* the Governor-General-in-Council to give such directions for the coinage of silver rupees at the Indian Mints, as he might from time to time consider necessary." Now, it is all very well to write or say this, but declaring sovereigns a legal tender will not bring them into the Government Treasury, nor induce tenders of gold bullion for coinage into sovereigns, at the Mint rating of 15 of silver to one of gold.

What is clearly the bounden duty of the Government of India to do, and the only economical step which they can take towards creating a stock of gold coins, which could eventually be converted into the legal tender of this Empire, is for them, in seasons of slackness at the Indian Mints, to invite tenders of gold for conversion into sovereigns of the composition of Australian sovereigns free of charge and without any restriction as to their intrinsic value. The only cost to Government would be the value of stores consumed, and in a short time after the experiment was begun and found to answer, even this outlay might be reimbursed by a small seigniorage which the tenderers would gladly pay. Seasons of slackness at the Mints are a useful time for the conduction of the coinage of small silver pieces, but, with the consideration of the gold currency question, there might be seasonably associated the advisability of reducing the standard of the small silver coins and so checking the tricks of moneychangers which are chiefly productive of the annual indents for a quarter and eighth rupees. I have not the inclination for such an "energising object" as entering into a delineation of the various ways in which Government as well as the public, will derive advantage from the adoption of my suggestion; but am content to put it forth simply as I have done, thinking it practical and deserving enough of the consideration of all interested in seeing the establishment of a gold currency in India.

JE N'AI PAS DE L'OR, MAIS J'AI DE L'ARGENT.

July 8. SUGAR.

"BEARS" IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Any one who has watched the Share Market in Bombay during the past six months cannot but have been struck by the tremendous fall, especially in spinning mill shares, which has taken place, and that apparently without any sufficient reason. When a London public company—as, for instance, the P. and O. Company—suddenly declares that it is unable to pay a dividend, there is a fall in the price of its shares, and if that fall should amount to 10 per cent. it is looked upon as enormous. Here in Bombay, however, you have only to establish a funk by circulating, it may be, the most improbable piece of gup about any sort of shares—when, before you know where you are, the shares fall 50 per cent., and are probably unsaleable even at that reduction. There is no confidence among buyers, it will be said, but the strange thing is that this want of confidence is often brought about by the most trivial and inadequate causes. A man who has bought twenty mill shares on borrowed capital, for example, is suddenly obliged to sell out and down go the shares as if the very foundations of the mill had been sapped, though all the while the mill may be paying 10 or 12 per cent. dividend, and perhaps more, per annum. The *teji* and *mandi* of the Share Market in Bombay can partly be explained by the influence which a few active speculators and brokers have upon a pusillanimous public, but apart from speculators, &c., much is due to the unthinking and half-hearted public themselves. The natives generally being naturally of a sheepish disposition, when a "beat" is let loose among them it is far more destructive than under corresponding circumstances elsewhere. A piece of 'gup' which on the London Stock Exchange might have the effect of depreciating stock, say 2 per cent, would probably in Bombay depreciate it at least 10 per cent. In fact it is not necessary that there should be any 'gup' at all in the native bazaar here to send down the price of shares at certain times. All that is wanted is the accession of a sort of undefined and undefinable uneasiness, which ought to have about as much effect upon the Share Market as the probability of the Millennium occurring sometime next week. Of course, when the tendency to depreciation is *couleur de rose* and natives invest right and left.

Now, the pointat which I wish to arrive is this.—Is there to be found any reason whatever for the present extremely depressed state of the Share Market? I reply not one—not a solitary one. It seems to me to be solely explicable upon the deluded sheep principle. A few large sales *spéculatives* having burnt their fingers with opium, &c., ceased to buy in the Share Market because they had neither money nor credit; *therefore* all those who had both money and credit, following the example of those who had none, ceased to buy also, and the shares becoming a drag in the market consequently fell rapidly and continuously. The deluded sheep simply did nothing, and are doing nothing, with their money, because those who had no money could not do anything. There is no deficiency of money in Bombay at present; all that can be said is that as far as share transactions are concerned—it is in wrong hands. The statement that mill shares have fallen because so many new mills are in course of erection, may to some extent be true, and if so it is only another proof of the funky folly of the natives, who having put their hands to the plough, so to say, are constantly looking back. The best authorities are agreed that there is plenty of room for all the mills now being established in Bombay—the trade with China being barely opened out and capable of great extension. Not the smallest fear need be entertained that the future supply, as at present indicated, will be at all in excess of the demand.

The agitation about a Stock Exchange for Bombay, a short time ago, was not originated without some reason, and it apparently fell through because some of the principal agitators of the scheme appeared to be somewhat of the nature of jobbers. There can be no doubt that a well-organized Stock Exchange would be a great boon to Bombay, checking, as it would, to a considerable extent, many unfounded bazaar rumours, and giving a steadiness and uniformity to share transactions which is much to be desiderated.

In conclusion I will give one illustration of the uncertainty of the Share Market in Bombay. Take the Coorla Mill. It is confessedly the largest and best built mill in India; the machinery is new and excellent and can be most economically worked, and the outturn bears as high a price in the market as that of any other mill. Not twelve months ago the shares stood at about Rs. 1,900, now they are Rs. 1,200, and this, notwithstanding the handsome dividends paid before the mill was in complete working order, and whilst even the next dividend will be equal to more than 12 per cent. on the present price of the shares. If the majority of the natives who buy shares were speculators wishing to bear the market, such a fall as this alluded to might perhaps be understood; but this cannot be in many instances the case, for no doubt there are many who buy shares, with an eye possibly to a rise, but mainly as an investment, with a view to obtaining a good dividend as interest for their money. Those who play the parts of "bulls" and "bears" in the Bombay Share Market might, I believe, be counted on the tips of the fingers. They are not entirely regulated by the chiefly Parsee settlers, no PERIC *ours* being reputed to be the greatest bear of all! It is pitiful, not to say, scandalous, to see the "bears," or their emissaries, going about the bazaar at the present time, with faces (put on) as melancholy as gib cats, recommending everybody to sell their shares—the sole object of the hypocritical rascals being to send the market down so that they may be able to go in and buy at a lower rate, and then, as soon as it suits their purpose, transmogrify themselves into "bulls."

INVESTOR.

THE NEW BEADED JACKET and POLONAIS now so fashionable at Home, a handsome variety, just received by Watson and Company, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

THE VISIT OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Now that the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is approaching, and large sums of money are being raised, or about to be raised, all over India for celebrating the occasion, it may not be inopportune to address a few words to the Indian public on the subject. I can think of no nobler way in which His Royal Highness's visit may be commemorated than by associating his name with works and institutions calculated to mitigate the sufferings, or to promote the happiness of our fellow creatures. I appeal to the judgment of educated India and of the Native Princes, whether they would not be acting much more consistently with the enlightenment of the times and with their Oriental instincts if, instead of loading the Prince with costly trinkets and splendid gewgaws, they honour the occasion of his visit by founding alms houses for the disabled and destitute, asylums for the blind and the deaf and dumb, homes for fallen women, industrial schools, juvenile reformatories, schools of science or art, tanks and wells (in places where good drinking water is scarce), workhouses, &c. His Royal Highness cannot be better and more agreeably employed during his sojourn in this country than in laying the foundation stones of institutions and works like those indicated above. Such a course may, not, like the pomp and pageantry usual on such occasions, strike the vulgar with wonder and admiration, but it would endear the Prince to the people, and make his name a household word in India. It would not only *celebrate* the occasion of his visit, but *commemorate* it. It is owing to the omission (at least in this part of India) to found some permanent institution on the occasion of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit that there is at present no trace of the event; and the next generation of Indians will only be able by a strong effort of the imagination to realize the fact that a son of Queen Victoria had visited their country a few years ago. It is to be hoped that the same mistake will not be committed again.—yours, &c.

Calcutta, 2nd July. UTILITARIAN.

A CYNICAL LESSON TO CHRISTIANS FROM KATTYWAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The unexpected end of the Chief of Wudwan in Kattywar will doubtless furnish a funeral theme for the Chaplains in Guzerat as well as for the piety of Kattywar. The usual paradoxes contrasting worldly grandeur with death and eternity will be made to fit into perorations; and as his late Highness was a Pagan and an idolater, it is probable that the Christians will make comparisons not to their own advantage. The Thakore will be called a Gallio and a Sadducee, perhaps an imbecile, because of his indifference to religious ceremonial and of his having kept aloof from the serious disputes which agitate that very religious place, Rajkote. As an admirer of his tolerance, I may be allowed to state some instances of it.

When the few Europeans at Rajkote were agitating to get a Chaplain paid for out of the State funds, His Highness did not even express contempt. He paid for his own salvation out of his own pocket; yet he did not sneer at the piety of the English who wished a budget grant for their eternal life. It was through similar tolerant sentiments that the agitation on this subject, which threatened a religious revival, died away.

On the shoe question he was silent. He respected the Sabbath so far as to let his grandson at the Rajkumar College take a holiday on that day. He also allowed him to work horses and servants on the day of rest, as he saw that the English did so in defiance of the Fourth Commandment, always using both horses and men to take them to Church. He winked at the Judicial Assistant hunting jackals punitively when he discovered them at work on the holy day. He made pilgrimages to Benares, Dwarka, Ambajee, and other famous shrines; and while thus showing reverence for his own *puja*, he did not abuse the opinions of the other communities.

His last moments were untroubled by either Luke Rivington or Miss Hodges; and posterity will never know what his religious opinions were of the various merits of the Anglican and Latin Churches.

The scoffers may say that his was a negative and colourless character, as compared with the Ritualists and *Evangelicals*. Let them reflect that there is room for all sorts, both in this world and the next. Truly happy they who live under State Chaplains; like first-class passengers with a free pass, they journey attended by one of the company's servants and without paying anything for it. The poorer tax-payers may have to buy their tickets and get to heaven as best they can, it may be in the third-class or even on the guard's brake. Yet though they arrive in a dirty, shabby, spiritual state, this is better than being locked up for having evaded paying fare. We may as well be reasonable and charitable with them and everybody, so I subscribe myself SUGAR.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

POONA, 7TH JULY.

Since I last wrote, we have had Gymkhana Races and sports and the Western India Grand Annual Hunt Races. The Gymkhana meeting was a great success, as far as the racing was concerned, but it is rather early in the season for tilting at the ring and tent-pegging to be largely patronised, and but few entered. I append the result of the Gymkhana Races and of the Hunt Races. There was a dispute about allowing Kerosine to run as a tat under 13-2, as he was at the time over the height. When he last ran, he was measured under that height (in the Garrison Races), and one of the rules with regard to Gymkhana Races in Poona is that former measurements should be valid unless the *owner* when him to be re-measured. On this pare, the objection against him was over-ruled, although he was actually above height. The owner did not wish to cut him down, as that might be dangerous in the Grand Hunt Races.

The objector had no doubt every right to object on the score of Kerosine being over height, but the committee very justly considered that if a rule was once abrogated, merely to suit a particular case, a precedent would be established, which would, in fact, render the rules a dead-letter. On Monday the weather was deliciously appropriate, and the whole of Gibbet Hill was covered with people to see the Hunt Races. The wind was blowing furiously all the afternoon, and the country was quite like an English moorland. It has been raining yesterday and to-day, though not heavily. The first scratch Regatta comes off on Saturday, and I hope there will be a large number of entries: A rule has been passed by the Boat Club Committee, which will be a boon to officers attending the garrison course. They are to be admitted free to monthly subscriptions only, instead of having to pay the entrance fee in addition. As the course is for eight months, this will be the duration of the right. Of course permanent residents will pay as usual. There are three new four oar boats coming out, and they are expected to arrive in September. Lawn tennis and badminton are in full swing, and archery is being begun. One thing is greatly needed. Why should not Poona have a "Skating Rink." I am sure it would be largely supported. It is a most delightful exercise, and one of the most graceful amusements a lady can take up. Surely the bachelors of Poona would enjoy teaching the young idea (feminine) how to skate. Perhaps some one will read this and take steps to set a scheme going to supply us with a rink.

The Swimming Bath scheme wants supporters. Debentures Rs. 25 each are issued for it, bearing interest at 8 per cent, and it ought to pay that at least. Perhaps some of your Bombay people would take a few. Everything of the sort in Poona is largely patronised, and nearly every one would use the Swimming Bath.

POONA GYMKHANA RACES.

1st Race.—The Tats.—For all c. b. ponies 13-2 and under; weight for inches; 13-2 to carry 11 stone; Gymkhana winners, or other winners of flat races once, 5 lbs; twice, 10 lbs; officer 14 lbs. extra. Distance about ½ mile; entrance Rs. 5, with Rs. 30 added.

	st. lb.	
Mr Macpherson's ..... g. m. ....Kerosine	10 9	Owner.....1
Mr Trench's .....Pickle	10 8	Owner.....2
Mr Rodcks .....Guicowar	10 11	Owner.....3
Mr Dawson's .....Coney Dodd	10 12	Mr Rich 0
Mr Donald's .....Fusiliers	11 3	0

2nd Race.—Gymkhana Stakes—For all horses. To be ridden by gentlemen with lighted cheroots. The first past the post with cheroot lighted to win. Entrance Rs. 10, with Rs. 40 added. About ¾ mile.

	st. lb.	
Aga Nasersbah's ch a h...Cyrus	11 9	Owner.....1
Mr Trench's g a h...Hussar	10 5	Owner.....2
Mr Lee-Warner's ch a h...Cock Robin	11 0	Owner.....3

3rd Race—"The Little Tats"—For all c.b. ponies, 13-0 and under, about ½ mile. Entrance Rs. 5, with Rs. 30 added.

	st. lb.	
Mr Trench's .....Pickle	11 3	Owner.....1
Capt Wodehouse's....Bandicoot	10 5	2
Mr Dent's .....The Tartar	9 8	Mr Dent.....3
Col Wilkinson's ....Nameless	10 3	Capt Bauchamp.0
Mr Larken's.....Cant	10 3	Mr Henu 0

FALL OF RAIN AT BOMBAY.

Date.	Days.	Colaba. Ins. Cts.	Fort. Ins. Cts.	Byculla. Ins. Cts
July 8th	Thursday	1 87	0 15	0 72
„ 9th	Friday	0 0	0 65	0 0
		1 87	0 80	0 72
Previously Registered		25 78	21 94	28 58
Total fall up to date.		27 65	22 74	29 30

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the Market. Entire solubility, delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For consumers of Cocoa, especially Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to possess in a high degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets by Storekeepers and others all over the world.

MUSTARD.—Taylor Brothers' celebrated "Challenge" brand is prepared from the Choicest Seed by a patent process which prevents fermentation, retains the same time retains the pungency and purity of flavour in a degree which no other process can accomplish. The double superfine quality is specially recommended. Steam Mills, 3 Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

BOMBAY.

Cheating.—Bhawoo Rama was sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to six months' hard labour, for having obtained Rs. 7, by false pretences, from Gondia Darya.

A Noted Character.—Noor Mahomed Abdoola was yesterday sentenced to six months' hard labour, for having stolen a jacket belonging to Deen Mahomed Shaik Gajee, by Mr. Nana Morojee.

Illegal Possession.—Two Mussulmans were yesterday convicted of having in their possession a quantity of rice, without being able to account for its possession, and were sentenced to one month's imprisonment each.

Stealing Rice.—Three Mussulmans pleaded guilty yesterday, when charged before Mr. P. Ryan, with having stolen a bag of rice belonging to Mr. J. Lawrence, and were sentenced to undergo one months' hard labour.

An Old Offender.—Massoo Hurree was yesterday convicted at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, of having stolen twenty-nine gunny bags, the property of Mogjee Poonja, and was sentenced to three months hard labour.

Theft from a Railway.—Gainoo Hurree was yesterday sentenced to one month's hard labour by Mr. P. Ryan, for having stolen a coupling chain, belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Company, he having pleaded guilty to the charge preferred against him.

Plying without a License.—Rama Dowlatia was yesterday charged by Constable Burns, with having driven a buggy for hire without first procuring an attendant's license, and having pleaded guilty, was fined Re. 1 by Mr. P. Ryan, before whom the charge was heard.

Torture.—Narroo Suddoo, a cart driver, was yesterday convicted, before Mr. P. Ryan, of cruelly torturing his bullocks, and was fined Rs. 3.—Two buggywallas were charged with the same offence and were fined Rs. 5 and Re. 3 respectively. These charges were all preferred by the police.

Breach of Trust.—Bhimjee Damjee, a clerk in the employment of a Banian merchant, laid an information yesterday morning before Mr. P. Ryan, charging Pumajee Sulliman, with having committed a criminal breach of trust, in respect of a bale of cloth, which had been entrusted to him to dye. His Worship directed a warrant to be issued.

Drunkenness.—Inspector Killeen yesterday charged William Smith, a seaman, with having been drunk and disorderly on the preceding day. Mr. P. Ryan ordered him to be sent to the Police Surgeon, in order that he might report on the mental condition of the prisoner.—There were, as usual, a large number of cases of drunkenness, in which the prisoners were natives of the lower classes, and were fined various small sums.

Wilful Disobedience.—Charles Amadon and six other seamen belonging to the B. S. Annot Lyle, were yesterday placed before Mr. P. Ryan, and charged with continued wilful disobedience of the lawful commands of their officers. The men pleaded guilty. The first prisoner being suffering from a painful disease, was sent to the European General Hospital, the others being sentenced to six weeks' hard labour, or to forfeit six days' pay each, and to make good the expenses incurred in procuring substitutes.

Cricket.—A match will be played to-day on the Bombay Gymkhana Ground between members of the Club, resident in the Fort and Marine Lines, against the World. The following is a list of the gentlemen who have engaged to play:—

The Fort & Marine Lines.	The World.
L H Balfour, Esq.	R. S. Campbell, Esq.
H D Cartwright, Esq.	Hon D Graham.
W R Payne, Esq.	C A Lungley, Esq.
H W Jones, Esq.	R M Baddam, Esq., R A
H Hunter, Esq.	Curtis, Esq., R A
H Gell, Esq.	A K Oliver, Esq.
L R W Forrest, Esq.	N R Oliver, Esq.
M R Wyer, Esq.	H Maxwell, Esq.
Jas Moore, Esq.	G Nixon, Esq
Dr Jas Arnott.	H L Cameron, Esq
Geo W Read, Esq.	C A W Cameron, Esq

The officers of the 20th Regiment have kindly offered the services of their band to play this evening at the cricket tent.

The Kurrachee Small Causes Court.—The exposures made by the *Sindian* in regard to the shortcomings of our local Small Cause Court, have had the desired effect. A clerk of the Sudder Court is now engaged, we believe, in overhauling the records of the Small Cause Court, and what further revelations may be made it is difficult to affirm just at present. Good, let us hope, will come out of evil; better late than never!—*Sind News.*

The Agent's Committee of the G. I. P. Railway officials are now sitting in the Poona station waiting room, and will continue their *sederunt* for nearly a week.—*Deccan Herald*, July 9.

We regret to hear that there have been several fatal cases of cholera at Chinchwud as well as at Yerrowda and other villages in the neighbourhood of Poona. It still lingers in our neighbourhood and the greatest care is required to prevent its spreading to our troops in camp. We hope that the energetic measures taken by the cantonment authorities will prevent its coming into camp.—*Id.*

A Town Hall for Poona.—We hear on good authority that Poona is to have a Town Hall shortly, in commemoration of the visit of the future Emperor of India. Circulars will be printed and issued, calling on all to assemble to consider the subject. The movement will be headed by the leaders of the community, both ladies and gentlemen. Already we hear that Rs. 25,000 have been subscribed, and every one must open his or her heart and purse in furtherance of this object, and in a way befitting the illustrious name of the visitor in whose honour the Town Hall is to be erected. The Town Hall is a necessity and will be an ornament to Poona. We trust that a suitable room in the Town Hall will be devoted to the reception of the late Mr. Jensen's Picture Gallery. Where are the pictures which belonged to it? They were the public property of Poona.—*Id.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co. *s. s.* Kashgar, Captain G. J. Babot, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English Mails, and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton.—Mrs. Lewis and infants.
For Brindisi—Mr. Ellis and Mr.

him that his explanation could not be accepted as satisfactory; that by direction of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council you intimated to him in your letter No. 25P., dated 24th August 1874, that the Bombay Government regretted the strong terms in which he had objected to a proposal of the Gaekwar in one case, you described the closing part of his answer to the Gaekwar in another case as "most unreasonable," you expressed "the greatest surprise" at his proceedings in a third case, and you described them as "wholly ignoring" his instructions and calculated to impede most seriously the cordial co-operation of the Minister and yourself. (Colonel Phayre) in carrying out the administrative reforms which it is the sole object of Government to induce His Highness to effect," and you characterized his proceedings in the cases referred to as "a most serious misapprehension of the actual position of affairs," and of the line of conduct he had been ordered by the Government of India and the Government of Bombay to pursue; and that in your letter No. 29P., dated 7th September, Colonel Phayre's explanations were pronounced unsatisfactory, and the opinion was repeated that he was "ignoring the express orders of the Government of India."

8. But these and other circumstances were not reported to the Government of India. They were not alluded to in your letter No. 31P., dated 17th September which purported to be a report of the proceedings of His Highness the Gaekwar consequent on the receipt of the Viceroy's letter of 25th July. Nor were they reported in your letter No. 6137, dated 22nd October, in reply to my letter of 6th October, in which Colonel Phayre's reports of his proceedings subsequent to the receipt of the orders of 25th July were called for. They were not submitted with your letter No. 6159, dated 23rd October, which purported with reference to your letter of 17th September to forward a letter from the Resident with translations of communications made to and received from the Durbar consequent on the decision of his Excellency the Viceroy in Council on the Baroda Commission Report. It was only on 19th November, in answer to my telegram of 11th November in which copies of all correspondence were called for, that full information was furnished to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council. Your letter was received here on 23rd November, and the orders for Colonel Phayre's removal were issued on the 25th.

9. The Governor-General in Council considers that the Bombay Government, who in July were of opinion that a change in the Residency at Baroda was expedient, ought in August, when they found it necessary to censure Colonel Phayre for disobedience of orders, to have at once recommended his removal. Had they done so, they would have received the cordial support of the Governor-General in Council. But whether they thought a change to be necessary or not, it was their manifest duty to have reported at once that Colonel Phayre's proceedings had not justified the confidence which the Government of India placed in him. The orders issued and the policy prescribed for Colonel Phayre's guidance were those of the Government of India, and the Governor-General in Council ought not to have been kept in ignorance of the fact that his orders had been disobeyed, his policy misunderstood, and his name improperly introduced in discussions between the Resident and the Gaekwar. Had the circumstances referred to been brought to notice at the time they ought to have been, Colonel Phayre would have been at once removed from office, before the case became complicated by the Gaekwar's request for his removal, and by the attempt to take his life by poison. Much has the Governor-General in Council regrets that this attrocious attempt was made, he cannot consider that the question of the propriety of Colonel Phayre's removal at the time it was ordered is affected by it. Information of the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre was first received here in your telegram of 13th November. But in fact (as His Excellency the Governor of Bombay must be aware from the Viceroy's telegram of 12th November) before information of it was received, the Governor-General in Council had already seen, even in the incomplete collection in papers which was at that time in his possession, sufficient to convince him that it would be necessary to send another officer to Baroda in place of Colonel Phayre. The papers subsequently received on 23rd November, in answer to the request conveyed in my telegram of 11th November, disclosed so serious a state of affairs that, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, Colonel Phayre's immediate removal from office was imperatively demanded in the public interests. He was accordingly removed by the orders of 25th November. The apparent coincidence of his removal with the events referred to was unfortunate. His Excellency in Council, however, has no fear that his action in regard to affairs at Baroda will be viewed by Native Chiefs as a proof of weakness; but under any circumstances he would not permit such a consideration to deter him from discharging his duty and taking measures which the interests of the public service in any case appear to him to demand.

10. With respect to the injurious effect which it is feared the removal of Colonel Phayre may have on the political service generally, His Excellency the Governor General in Council does not entertain any apprehensions on that accounnt. It is the earnest desire of the Governor-General in Council to give every support in his power to officers who are placed in positions of difficulty and to whom delicate and important duties are entrusted. Such support will be readily accorded them so long as their proceedings are guided by the instructions conveyed to them. But the removal of an officer who not only misunderstands the spirit of his instructions but violates their plain meaning and letter, who fails to see his errors even when they are pointed out, and who is censured in such terms as those quoted in paragraph 7 of this letter, is calculated to have a salutary rather than an injurious effect; and His Excellency in Council wishes it to be understood that he will not hesitate to remove from an appointment any officer, whoever he may be, who ignores his instructions in the manner Colonel Phayre has done.

11. The Governor-General in Council regrets that the Bombay Government should have characterized the orders of the Government of India as unjustly severe towards Colonel Phayre. I am to remind you that before the papers called for in my telegram of 11th November were received an opportunity to resign was given to Colonel Phayre, of which he did not avail himself, and the Governor-General in Council can see no injustice in removing an officer from an appointment for which he is admitted by the local Government to be unfit, and who disregards the plain instructions of the Government of India.

12. The remarks already made sufficiently explain the grounds on which the Government of India described the notice taken of Colonel Phayre's proceedings by the Bombay Government as inadequate, regretted the delay on the part of the Bombay Government in submitting full information of their proceedings and withdrew for a time from the Bombay Government the control of Baroda affairs connected with the report of the Commission. The Governor-General in Council will only say that after full consideration of paragraphs 11 to 14 of your leiter he is unable to alter the opinions he has expressed.

13. In conclusion, I am to express the satisfaction of the Governor-General in Council at the issue of the instructions referred to in paragraphs 1 to 3 of your letter with a view to giving every assistance to Sir Lewis Pelly in the discharge of the difficult duties that have been entrusted to him.

No. 394P., dated Fort William, 5th February 1875.

From C. U. Aitchison, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to C. Gonne, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

In reply to your letter No. 562, dated 26 h ultimo, submitting a further letter from Colonel Phayre on the subject of his removal from his appointment as Resident at Baroda, I am directed to refer you to the letters from this Office, 244P., dated 26th ultimo, and No. 293P., dated 28th idem, and to state that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council declines to grant Colonel Phayre compensation for his removal.

Political Department, Bombay Castle, 15th February 1875.

From C. Gonne, Esq., Secretary to the Government, Political Department, Bombay, to C. U. Aitchison, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I am directed by the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 293P., dated 28th January 1875, replying to my letter No. 7549 of the 14th December 1874, by which I conveyed to you the convictions of the Government of Bombay with regard to the removal of Colonel Phayre from the office of Resident at Baroda and the withdrawal from themselves for a time of the control of Baroda affairs.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council has no desire to prolong controversy respecting decisions which have been carried into effect by the Government of India, and which have been submitted to the judgment of Her Majesty's Secretery of State; but he feels himself constrained to vindicate briefly the action of this Government at certain junctures, when it has been made the subject of severe animadversion in your letter under acknowledgment.

3. From the fifth paragraph of your letter His Excellency in Council learns that "from the conduct of Colonel Phayre, previous to the appointment of the Commission, the Governor-General in Council had entertained considerable doubts whether Colonel Phayre possesse the discretion, conciliatory bearing, and the appreciation of the questions he had to deal with, which were necessary for effectually meeting the difficulties before him;" but that in the belief that Colonel Phayre possessed the confidence of the Bombay Government, and viewing the altered state of circumstances after the Report of the Commission, the Governor-General in Council saw no sufficient reason for withdrawing his confidence from Colonel Phayre, especially at a time when such a course would probably have been misunderstood by the Gaekwar, and have added considerably to the difficulties at Baroda. And referring in the sixth paragraph of your letter, to the statement made in my letter of the 14th December 1874, that this Government would at that time have transferred the charge of the Residency to other hands, if any other appointment of equal worth had been at their disposal for the employment of Colonel Phayre, you observe that it was the plain duty of the Government of Bombay to have informed the Governor-General in Council that the confidence which he reposed in Colonel Phayre was in their judgement misplaced.

4. A dereliction from plain duty being thus imputed to the Government of Bombay, His Excellency in Council directs me to observe that in the integrity, the conscientious zeal and public spirit of Colonel Phayre this Government had throughout complete confidence, but that his transfer from the Residency to another appointment at that juncture of affairs would have been in their opinion, opportune; because by the part which it had been his duty to take in connection with the Commission, he had been placed in special antagonism to the Gaekwar—a circumstance which must have been as obvious to the Government of India it was to this government; and because they doubted the possession by Colonel Phayre of the discretion and conciliatory bearing requisite to conduct with entire success the new relations between the Gaekwar and the Resident at his court, which were established by the decisions of the Governor-General in Council upon the Report of the Commission. Similar doubts, as it appears from your letter under acknowledgment, had been entertained by the Governor-General in Council, who after the close of the Commission had been in communication with its President at Calcutta, and the Governor in Council is not aware that during the five months for which the Report of the Commission was in the hands of the Government of India, any question was ever put to this Government, or that any communication was ever made, or other action taken by them, to which may be justly ascribed either the removal of those doubts from the mind of the Governor-General in Council, or the existence of his belief that Colonel Phayre possessed the confidence of the Bombay Government, except in the partial sense above indicated.

5. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council refuses to admit that the reason assigned by the Bombay Government for not having suggested the removal of Colonel Phayre, viz., that there was no other appointment of equal worth at their disposal in which he could be employed, is a proper and sufficient one. His Excellency in Council cannot, it is said, consent to treat the interests of the public service as of secondary consideration compared with the private interests of the servants of Government; nor can he permit any officer to be retained in an appointment for which he is unfit, on the ground that he will suffer pecuniary loss. With reference to the enunciation of these principles, His Excellency the Governor in Council most readily concedes that the interests of the public service should be paramount to all other considerations; but I am respectfully to submit that fitness and unfitness are relative terms, and that summary dismissals, obviously involving serious detriment to fortune and reputation, of officers who have rendered long and valuable services, and whose integrity is unassailable, whenever they prove themselves to be deficient in some qualities which would be desirable for the perfect discharge of their duties or when fitter men might perhaps be found to replace them, would, in the judgment of His Excellency in Council, be fraught with grave discouragement to the servants of Government, and consequent evil to the interest of the public service. His Excellency indeed believes that under the British Government the summary dismissal of public servants is not even been regarded with great jealousy.

6. After citing expressions of severe censure addressed by the Governor in Council to Colonel Phayre, and dwelling upon the omission of this Government to supply the Government of India with full information respecting his proceeding, you state that in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council the Bombay Government, who in July were of opinion that a change in the Residency at Baroda was expedient, ought in August, when they found it necessary to censure Colonel Phayre for disobedience of orders, to have at once recommend his removal; and that whether they thought a change to be necessary or not, it was their manifest duty to have reported at once that Colonel Phayre's proceedings had not justified the confidence which the Government of India placed in him. The Governor in Council is, therefore, concerned to learn from these observations that the reasons stated in the eleventh paragraph of my letter on the 14th December as those which determined him to censure rather than remove or recommend the removal of Colonel Phayre for departure from his instructions on certain points, have failed to satisfy the Governor-General that the proper course was then adopted by this Government. To the considerations previously put forward, His Excellency in Council would only now add, with a view to show the sufficiency of the measures taken by this Government, that the subsequent conduct of Colonel Phayre was not, so far as His Excellency is aware, open to exception as contravening in any degree the spirit or the letter of his instructions. And seeing how much importance is attached by the Governor-General in Council to the failure on the part of this Government to supply him at once with full copies of the communications which then passed between this Government and Colonel Phayre, His Excellency in Council does not hesitated to express his regret that the omission occurred.

7. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council does not share the apprehensions of this Government as to the injurious effects which may be produced both on Native Chiefs and on public servants employed in political affairs by the time and manner of Colonel Phayre's removal; and while the Governor in Council adheres to the views expressed in my letter of the 14th December, he does not permit himself to hope that further discussion on the points would reconcile the differences of opinion which now unhappily exist between the Government of India and this Government.

I am to add that copies of your letter under acknowledgment and of this letter will be sent to Her Majesty's Secretary of State in continuation of the correspondence previously transmitted to him.—I have the honour to be, &c.

C. GONNE,
Secretary to Government.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE MISSION TO MANDALAY.

(From a Rangoon Correspondent of the "Madras Times.")

THURSDAY, June 3rd.—We left Thayetemyo at daybreak this morning, and passed the British Frontier about 7 30 a.m. The Frontier is marked by a white pillar about 5 feet high on the top of which is a pole of about the same height. There is a pillar on each bank of the river, and near that on the right is a telegraph station, where the messages passing from one country into the other are translated. On the right bank there is a series of low wooded hills, and on the left bank the country is undulating and much lower than on the other side; on the whole the scenery presents much the same appearance as that between Prome and Thayetmyo. We passed a good many villages on either side of the river, and several small pagodas, some scattered about on the banks, and some perched on the tops of hills.

About two hours before reaching Menhla, we came to and island about 2 miles long and running north and south, in order to pass which we had to hug the right bank of the river pretty closely.

On the south end of this Island, a fort is being constructed, and from what we could see of it from the ship, I should say it was a redan, in the construction of which bamboo revetment appears to have been plentifully used. There was, however, no work going on there when we passed. On the right bank, beside the island, forts are also being constructed, but they can hardly be termed forts, for, as far as we could see, some of the low hills and cliffs on the bank had been simply cleared and their tops sloped off for musketry fire. And although the redan when armed would sweep any thing coming up the river, it is almost useless as the forts on the right bank are at a much higher elevation and completely command it; as I think these could be easily taken from the land side, being apparently made only for the purpose of blocking the river, it would not be long before they were in our possession. The name of the Islands is unknown, and so it has been christened "Briton" by those on board the Nemesis.

We reached Minhla at about 2-30 P.M. and made our first halt in Burmese territory. Shortly before our arrival, three war boats joined us, each of which was rowed by 50 rowers, who kept very good time. In two of the boats, the rowers wore a sort of red jacket, by way of uniform. On arrival at Minhla, we found one of the King's river steamers lying at anchor there. She had on board a Woondook, that is, an Assistant or Secretary to the Prime Minister. The King has, I am told, four Woons or Ministers, each of whom has a Woondook or Secretary. Besides the Woondook, she had on board the Chevalier Comavatte, who had come from Mandalay to receive our Envoy, Sir Douglas Forsyth. The Chevalier is, I am told, of Italian origin, but he dresses and looks exactly like a Burman.

As soon as we stopped, a guard of honor went on board the Nemesis, consisting of three officers, one serjeant, one bugler, six artillerymen and fourteen of the Fusiliers. The deck of the Nemesis was decorated with grasses and arranged for the reception of the deputation expected from the King's steamer. Sir Douglas was seated at one end of the cleared deck, with a vacant chair on either side of him; next on his right was Colonel Duncan, and on his left Captain Brine. The guard was formed up on each side of the cleared space in the following order. Nearest Sir Douglas three sailors, then three artillery men, and seven Fusiliers. Immediately the deputation arrived on board, it was received with a general salute, the bugler playing the usual flourish. Unfortunately, the awning of the Nemesis was too low to admit of saluting with fixed bayonets in the usual way. The Woondook sat on the immediate right of Sir Douglas, and Chevalier Camavatte on the left. As soon as they were all seated, the officers of the guard of honor fell out and sat down, while the men stood at ease. As soon as the interview, which did not last long, was over, the deputation retired under a general salute, as before, and the guard returned to the *Tulifos*. There was to have been a grand pooay during the evening, but, unluckily, heavy rain set in and put a stop to it. However, Captain Brine, Captain Forsyth, and some of the escort went to see what was going on, but did not see much, as, although an attempt at a pooay was made, it was impossible that it could be played properly in such rain. Space for the play was made by clearing away the tables on which some refreshments had been laid, and as soon as that was done, twenty boys first danced in rows of four, and then a similar number of men, and finally a solitary dancing girl came in and danced, but she was neither good-looking nor a good dancer.

Friday 4th.—We made an earlier start than usual this morning, starting at 5 A.M., the King's steamer with the Woondook &c., on board leading the way. The King's steamer is a smart-looking river boat, and is propelled by a steam wheel. She draws very little water, and goes at a great pace. Her build is very much the same as that of our own river-steamers, but she is on a much smaller scale. The general appearance of the country we passed to-day seemed to be similar to that passed through yesterday, but as the river is still very low, we cannot see much of the surrounding country. We hope to be able to have a much better view of it on our way down, when the river will be much fuller than it is now.

At 2 P.M., we anchored off Yenangyoong, which is on the left bank of the river. Here it is that the celebrated earth oil wells of Burmah are to be found, immediately in front of this place, there is a large island, and consequently in starting to-morrow we shall have to drop down the river for a few hundred yards in order to get into the main stream again. Whenever we anchor now, large quantities of fruit, etc., are sent on board the Nemesis as presents to Sir Douglas, the greater part of which eventually finds its way to the Talifoe, and is handed over to the men. To-day, in addition to the usual fruits and vegetables, five bags of rice and some pork were sent us, but, on the recommendation of the doctor, this last soon found its way over board. At about 5 P.M., we landed and rode over to see the oil-wells. Sir Douglas had an English saddle with him, but we, who had no such luxuries, had to do the best we could with Burman saddles, the stirrups of which were so short that we had to do without them altogether. The saddles in use here are precisely the same as those used in British Burmah by the natives.

The wells are on an irregular plateau, and are not at work at present, one however was kept in work for our especial gratification. They are about three miles from the town and in order to reach them one has to ride through narrow ravines and low sandy hills. The process of working these wells is simple in the extreme. A man is sent down by a rope, with a chatty, which he brings up again filled with the oil. The oil when fresh has a greenish color; it is much thinner than I expected. The well we saw work was about 280 feet deep, and it is said that the men who work them can only stop at the bottom for a few seconds, so deadly are the vapours rising from the oil.

The weather throughout the day was tolerably fine, varied by two heavy squalls of wind, which were accompanied, however, but by very little rain.

A steamer is just coming down the river going to Rangoon, so I take this opportunity of sending my letter, unfinished as it is I will send another letter detailing our performances at Mandalay, by the first opportunity.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE DILEMMA.

(Continued from the "Bombay Gazette" of July 3.)

(Blackwood's Magazine for June.)

CHAPTER IX.

Two days afterwards took place the inspection of the 76th. In the monotony of an Indian cantonment, even the inspection of a native infantry regiment creates a certain amount of excitement; and before sunrise a small group of equestrians were assembled on the parade to witness the spectacle. The regiment itself had been under arms before daylight, and the officers fell in soon afterwards, while Major Dumble—who, with a card of the manœuvres in his hand which had been prepared for him by the adjutant, was going through them in his head for the last time—sat his old trooper with a look of anxious desperation as the fatal moment approached. For now the brigadier might be seen riding at a foot-pace on his grey cob towards the line, attended by his brigade-major and the assistant quartermaster-general, also by Colonel Tartar, who had joined him on his way past the Hussar parade. The brigadier and his staff were in blue coats and cocked-hats, all the other military lookers-on in full uniform except Colonel Tartar, who being a colonel of Hussars might be considered to be above rule, and indeed sat his Arab pony with an air of easy superiority, as if quite aware of condecension involved in is coming at all. The ceremony is now about to begin, and Yorke's heart leaps up as seeing the well-known object advancing rapidly out of the plain from the direction of the Residency, as he had seen them come on former occasions, soon to be made out clearly as Colonel Falkland and Miss Cunningham, who canter up and join the group of visitors just as the brigadier arrives in front of the line. Yorke has just time to notice with a pang of jealousy that Colonel Tartar is turning aside to join the new-comers, when the regiment is called to attention, and as the brigadier advances towards it, a general salute is ordered; after which Major Dumble, by dint of kicking his horse and shaking its rein, persuades it to advance a few paces and hands the brigadier a "present state" of the regiment. The latter passes over the want of style in the major's approach, riding not being laid down in the Infantry regulations or a strong point personally, but reserves himself for criticism on the handling of the battalion, an art in which he deems himself to be an authority. And truly the battalion looks a goodly one to handle, over nine hundred and fifty bayonets mustering on the parade, carried by stalwart sepoys, well set up. And now begins the serious business of the morning. The salute delivered, the regiment breaking into open column of companies marches past in slow and quick time, a feat which, having been practised every morning for the previous six weeks, is performed fairly in automatic fashion, without giving Major Dumble an opportunity for interposing a mistake. "Do believe we shall pull the major through," whispers Poynter the adjutant to Brevet-major Passey, the senior captain, who was the other mounted officer. The "march past" over, the regiment is again formed in line and put through the time-honored manual and platoon exercises by Major Passey, a feat to which he and the regiment are quite equal, Major Dumble the while glancing nervously at is card, and recalling for the last time adjutant's lessons on the coming movements. The first operation, a change of front, went off right; then little for the commanding officer to do and the leaders of companies knew their work and made no mistake. And the second movement promised well also. It was an advance by column of double companies from the centre; and Major Dumble, as he surveyed from the rear the companies stepping off and wheeling at due intervals with precision, felt his courage reviving, and began to hope that he should really pull through the inspection. But, alas! at this moment, just as the formation was completed, the brigadier called out to him in what was meant for a reassuring tone—"Very good indeed, Major Dumble—very good indeed; now suppose you form square, eh? you hear, sir?" he repeated in a louder voice—"form square."

Now a square was duly entered in the card of manœuvres, but then it was to come off later in the day, and when the regiment was halted in line. For such a change in the programme the major was altogether unprepared, and gazed in dumb anguish at the brigadier, and when the latter in still louder tones repeated his command, adding "Why don't you halt the leading division, sir?" the unhappy major mistaking the word "leading" for "rear" called out in desperation, "Rear division, halt! right about face!"

The companies in question obeyed the order. The rest of the column continued marching on.

The major saw that he had made a blunder but there was still time to retrieve it, although no time for reflection. Obeying the impulse of despair he gave the word to the centre companies to wheel inwards, and again the order was obeyed, the leading companies still pursuing their fatal march onwards; and although the adjutant at last threw himself to stop them, the mischief was done. They had by this time advanced a long distance to the front. The centre companies had been brought to a halt by coming up against each other, and now stood face to face, the rear division meantime gazing backward into space, from which position our subaltern could witness the merriment of the spectators. The formation of the regiment in fact now resembled the capital letter I, but with the head and tail separated by a long interval from the body. Never had the Mustaphabad parade-ground witnessed such a spectacle.

Although not without a fellow-feeling for the service from which he had risen, this was yet a proud moment for Brigadier Polwheedle. The inspection of the Hussars or of the Horse Artillery was a thing to be done gently, and even deferentially, the brigadier indeed never feeling quite sure on such occasions that Colonel Tartar was not laughing at him the while, and executing manœuvres for his edification not laid down in the Queen's regulations; but here he was master of the position, and felt every inch a brigadier. "Take your regiment home, sir," he called out in a loud voice to the miserable Dumble—"that is, if you know how to—and let me see it again as soon as it is fit to be inspected;" and so saying, he turned the grey cob round and rode majestically home.

Whether Major Dumble would have been equal to the feat of taking the regiment home was never proved, for the extrication of it from its melancholy position was effected by the adjutant, the unhappy commandant sitting silent on his horse while the latter gave the needful orders. The operation completed, Major Passey, making the slightest possible salute with his sword to his commanding officer, said, "Shall I march the regiment back to the lines, major?"

"Please do, Passey," replied poor Dumble, meekly; and so saying rode back alone to his own bungalow, whence he did not emerge for the rest of the day.

"Hang it," said Spragge, to a brother sub, after the regiment was broken off, as they mounted their ponies to ride home, "we must buy old Dumble out, sharp. I can't stand being made a fool of in this way. How much do you think the old boy would take to go at once? I'm game to borrow my share; I'm so deep in the banks already that a trifle more won't make much difference."

"No good trying, my dear fellow," replied the other; "the poor old major is in the banks himself: he can't retire with a wife and family at home to provide for. No, no; we have got him fast for another six years at least, till he get the line step, and perhaps even longer."

"A jolly look-out for us," rejoined Spragge; "well, I must positively take to passing in the language and getting a staff appointment. I'm blessed if I can stand this any longer. I wish I were as dab at languages and things like Yorke; but I'll set to work at the black classics this very day." And Jerry kept his word so far as to spend the whole of that morning spelling out the first chapter of the Baitel Pachisi, with the help of the regimental moonshee, but unfortunately his resolution did not carry him beyond the first day.

Major Dumble's fiasco was naturally the subject of conversation in more circles than one that morning. "Serves him right for an old stupid," said Mrs. Polwheedle to Captain Buxey, whose buggy was drawn up next to that lady's carriage. "I told the brigadier the first day Dumble came to the station that I was sure he wasn't any good. The Government ought to get rid of such fellows. If he were in a Queen's regiment now, he'd have to go on half-pay; and serve him right, wouldn't it, colonel?" added the lady in a louder voice to Colonel Tartar, who was riding slowly past.

"Serve whom right, Mrs Polwheedle?" replied the colonel, stopping his horse, but without coming nearer to the carriage.

"Why, Major Dumble, to be sure. I was just saying to Captain Buxey that such *exposes*, would never be allowed in the Queen's service, would they?"

"A little hard, though, on the regiment and the officers, isn't it?" said Tartar, drily; "but beauty sometimes goes with a hard heart."

"Flatterer!" replied the lady, with a complacent smile on her comely face.

"There's such a thing as a service feeling, too," observed Captain Buxey after the colonel had passed on. "I don't like to see Company's officers made fools of in public."

"Oh, as to that," said Mrs Polwheedle, "I don't regard Polwheedle in the same light as a regular Company's officer, now that he commands a station with troops of all kinds; besides, you know, I was brought up to think of the Queen's regulations before everything. In Captain Jones's regiment we used never to call on the ladies of Company's officers. Quite a society in ourselves we were. Of course as a brigadiers lady I show no preferences, but still I have my feelings."

As for Yorke, his first impulse was to hasten to the Residency to learn at least the worst, and with a faint hope at the bottom of his heart that Miss Cunningham might have some consolation to offer. A call there was due after the dinner-party, and it had been a struggle for the young man to put it off for so long. Accordingly Nubbee Buksh's buggy and horse were again put into requisition, and soon after breakfast he drove over to the Residency, full of a deep yearning, as he controlled the erractic movements of that wayward animal, to give some utterance to the feelings that oppressed him. Did she know of his passionate love for her, then surely any impulse to laugh at him or the regiment would be changed to a feeling of sympathy. Let Sacoo and Song to Greed give pause:

Alas! on driving under the great portico he was met by the announcement that the "door was shut," the Indian version of the more euphemistic "not at home;" and there was nothing left to Yorke but to return to cantonments, downcast and disappointed. Life seemed for the time an utter blank. There was no excuse left for paying another visit, and little chance of meeting the lady anywhere else. There only remained now the steeplechase. In that, at least, he might hope to wipe out the ridicule thrown on the regiment and himself.

CHAPTER X.

The coming steeplechase was a novelty imported for the first time into the Mustaphabad annual race-meetings. That favourite station being situated in a sandy plain which extended in perfect flatness for many day's journey in every direction, covered at one season of the year with luxuriant corn in fields quite unenclosed, and separated by marks distinguishable only by the villagers, and for the rest a sandy desert dotted with villagers and thinly sprinkled with acaciatrees—a country of this sort was not favourable for the development of hunting, and had witnessed hitherto no more lively sport than coursing. The race had been got up indeed mainly at the instance of a couple of sporting subalterns in another native infantry regiment, joint proprietors of an aged Australian mare, known to be sure at her famous if her legs would only hold out, and it was to come off as the final event of the second day's meeting, Colonel Tartar having offered a cup for the winner in addition to the stakes.

The entries were comparatively numerous, considering that not less than six entries were declared for the particular event. Lunge, the riding master of the Hussars, had entered an old Cape horse reputed to have been good with the Meerut foxhounds; Stride, of the Horse Artillery, a stud-bred horse, his second charger; Chupkin, of the Irregulars, a country-bred mare, usually ridden by his wife—if Mrs Chupkin would ride herself, said the knowing ones, she would be sure to win—a feather-weight, and with nerve for anything young Scurry the moneyed men of the Hussars a newly-purchased chestnut Arab, the handsomest charger in the regiment, but a trifle impetuous; the confederates Messrs. Egan and M'Intyre of the 80th N.I., the Australian mare above referred to which had arrived magnificently at the station a few days before; the list being closed by our friend's horse.

Yorke had never been present at a race-ordinary before, his experience having been confined hitherto to what are known as single-corps stations, garrisoned by one regiment of native infantry, where race-meetings were unknown; and he felt a little nervous as he entered the barralike assembly rooms where the meeting was held with fifty rupees in his pocket for the entrance-stakes. His announcement evidently took the company by surprise; for although the hurdles in his compound told a tale to his neighbours, his recent purchase had not attracted much attention and the fact of his ownership of a horse of any sort was not generally known. "It's not a tattoo race, young man" observed M'Intyre, who was standing by the little table at which Westropp of the Irregulars, the honorary secretary, was recording the entries; "ain't you making a mistake?"

"There's nothing against tats in the rules," said Westropp, before Yorke had time to speak; "you may enter a donkey if you like, M'Intyre;" whereat the laugh was turned against M'Intyre, and Yorke felt grateful to Westropp for coming to his help before a suitable repartee had occurred to himself.

The entries concluded, the company sat down to dinner, after which the business of the lotteries, the serious business of the evening. Several other officers now dropped in, among them Colonel Tartar, with whose dignity it was hardly compatible to partake of a race-ordinary, but who patronised the races in an affable way, as became a man with a reputation in the shires and noted light-weight rider in his younger days, and indeed was not above employing the evening in making a little book. "How do Yorke?" said the little colonel, with a friendly nod; "so you have got something in for my cup. I suppose that's the little horse Falkland was speaking about—a tidy jumper, he tells me—well, I wish you all luck, but I am afraid I shan't be able to back you this time."

Proceedings were interrupted at first by an objection lodged against the confederates' horse, it being a condition that all horses entered for the cup should be *bona fide* the property of officers at the station; while the knowing ones pointed out that the partners, whose domestic embarrassements in connection with the local shopkeepers constituted the principal business at the monthly sitting of the cantonment Small Cause Court, rendered it matter of question how they should have come by such a property. The production of their entrance-money in hard cash had indeed occasioned some little surprise; but the objection was disposed of on Egan's producing a letter from the latter owner accepting the joint promissory-note of himself and M'Intyre at six months' date, for a sum, the amount of which was concealed from the referee by dirty thumb placed over the figures, whereon the company proceeded to make out the lotteries. The drawing of these, with the interpolated betting occupied a considerable time, Egan and M'Intyre both going into the work like millionaires; while it was observable that, notwithstanding the doubt previously thrown upon their credit, no one declined to bet with these gentlemen, even Colonel Tartar booking more than one transaction of the kind. The steeplechase lottery came last. It was the only one to which Yorke subscribed, and as there were fifty lots and only six horses, it was not surprising that he drew a blank. In the auction which followed the drawing, Scurry's horse was clearly declared the favourite, being bought in by the owner for thirty gold mohurs, while Lunge's fetched only fifteen; the confederates' mare was purchased by her owners for ten, and Yorke's horse by Colonel Tartar for five. "Can't do much harm by losing twenty chicks," observed the colonel, in Anglo-Indian *argot* as the lot was knocked down to him; "and after all, there is a good deal of uncertainty about steeplechasing."

(To be continued.)

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH—JUNE 19.

FOR CIVES ROMANI.—The way to 'Ampton Races?—The 'Appy 'Un (Appian) of course.

A COLOURABLE PRETEXT.

A NICE, if not an over-nice, young lady-friend of ours declares that nothing in the world shall ever tempt her to wear mauve, lest she should be classed among *les mauvaz sujets*.

A HUNGRY CLAIMANT.

Legal Adviser. "But what were the provisions of the will?"

Mr. Flannigan. "'Provisions' is it? divil a bit o, provisions was there at all! An' that's why we're all starvin'!"

LINES ON THE LATE DROUGHT.

THE fields, all green and gold in May,
June's sun hath so imbrowned.
That nature's book, we now may say,
Appears in parchment bound.

"JUST AS THE TWIG IS BENT," &c.

WE wishto raw Sir Wilfrid Lawson's attention to a most serious matter—the number, the alarming number of infants who from the first day of their existence are accustomed to "the bottle."

INDEPENDENCE

Elder Sister (condescendingly). "See, Ethel, you had better come and walk in my shadow. It will be cooler for you!"

Younger sister (who resents patronage), "you are very good, Maud; but I have a shadow of my own, thank you!"

"THAT CLAVER CZAR!"

We have all heard of Julius Cesar's "Veni, vidi, vici!" and Sir Charles Napier's "Peccavi" despatch. The last achievement in the line of epistolary brevity is the Czar's despatch, in answer to the proposal of General Ivanoff, commanding on the Central Asian frontier, to annex more territory. It was a blank, with the direction phonetically spelt—"General I've enough."

AT THE DOG-SHOW.

ON being asked by one of his fair daughters why the bulldog's nose is placed so far behind his mouth, the very Reverend Gentleman depicted above discovers another instance of the merciful consideration ever shown by—shall we say "Nature"?—to the humblest of her creatures, and replies:—"My love it is to enable him to breathe more comfortably while he is hanging on to the nose of the bull!"

THE NAIADS' APPEAL

"And add the power of some adjuring verse."
Milton's *Comus*.

By Science scorned, left in the cold by Song,
Thrust from our beds by Toil's triumphant wrong,
We Naiads, water-babies sore dismayed,
Wait our last kick and curse from conquering Trade.
Once 'twixt cool banks, with willowy curtains sat,
We basked long summer noons—the eddies' fret
Ruffling our lilied locks. Those times are o'er:
Now common sewer usurps uncommon shore,
And city sewage fouls and fills our deeps,
And Trade's grey slime through our green sedges creeps.
O, foolish mortals, whom of old we loved
And oft inspired, have ye not richly proved
The blessing of our nurse, that thus ye pour
Poison and plague from every steamlet's shore?
Self-smitten in grates! Nemesis is swift,
To avenge the Naiads' desecrated gift.
The inky floods that daunt us damage you;
What dims our silver, turns your copper blue.*
Not sweet Sabrina, from her depths impure,
Could sprinkle now those "of precious cure:"†
The "vial'd liquors," from her fetid flood,
Fever, not freshen, now, town-tainted blood,
Swell in cities rank contagious germs by streams
Where trontlets once glanced through the lilies' gleams.
If dyes and sewage stain our bosoms bright,
They deal you death, where nature meant delight.
The sons here Styx hind might envy shrink
From serving, as doth Calder's tide, for ink,
What odds 'twist Bradford's Aire and Acheron?
Do e'en the fetid fires of Phlegethon
Worse gas than fswell's putrid waters churn?
The Bourne—to which no traveller should return—
Conjures shames; its flood, once clear and blue,
Than ochere yellower, and more thick than glue?
Alas! how should our delicate race abide
The palsying poison of trade's fetid tide?
We faint, but, fainting, urge one late appeal,
Ere the last wave against our lips ye seal;
Shall England offer, holocausts of wealth,
Natural loveliness and human health?
Sweet Sacoo, Let Sacoo and Song to Greed give pause:
On, Salisbury, on!—and good speed crown good cause!

* The Marquis of Salisbury's speech introducing pollution of Rivers Bill.

† Comus.

CONVULSIONS IN TEETHING.—None but anxious Mothers know the worry of "Teething Time," and the nursery has no more innocent help than Mrs. Johnson's Soothing Syrup, which, applied to the Infant's Gums, relieves the pain and prevents convulsions. None genuine without the name of "Barclay & Sons, Farringdonstreet, London," is on the stamp. Sold by all Chemists, at 2s. 9d. a bottle.—Agents TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND
AND THE
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and on Saturday's from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

14, Rampart Row, W.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 29th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT
AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,

PRINTER'S VARNISH,

ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay

ROWLAND AND CO.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery Harness